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28,934 * * PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1976 Established 1887

...AY'S WEATHER. FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 5-0 (41-32); Tomorrow's temp. 4-37). Yesterday's temp. 3.—3 (37-28) N: Cloudy. Temp. 3.—1 (27-30). Tomorrow: ...ilar. Yesterday's temp. 1.—1 (34-30). EL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 12-3 NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 1.—4 (2 ...sterday's temp. —8.—12 (18-10).
...TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S	Lebanon	£L 75
Belgium	30 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	30 L.fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.
Eire	15 P	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Finland	2.20 F.M	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	13 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 5
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	20.35
Israel	L.£ 3.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.

...000 Die ...Quake in ...uatemala

Tremor Hits ...ther Nations

...TEMALA CITY, Feb. 4 ...A military official said ...that about 2,000 persons ...illed in Guatemala early ...orning by a severe earth- ...that rolled through a 2,000- ...ing area of Central America ...exico.

...official, Col. Manuel An- ...ponce, said the figure of ...lead is "conservative." He ...that "alarming reports" ...coming in from the in- ...of the country. 15 hours ...the earthquake struck at ...m. and sent hundreds of ...nds of Guatemalans in ...into the streets in pre- ...darkness.

...Ponce said the death toll ...capital was estimated at ...han 300.

...Ponce said the committee ...eports of 175 persons dead ...town of Patzitzia, about ...es west of Guatemala City.

..."...e morgue is full," said a ...broadcast in Guatemala ..."Please don't bring any ...bodies to the morgue."

...e homes and walls in the ...sections collapsed. Hun- ...of thousands in this city ...million poured into the ...after the earthquake hit ...4 a.m. A resident said it ...like the city was dancing."

...U.S. Embassy said a check ...rist hotels turned up no ...s of American casualties ...s the height of the tourist ...here.

...earthquake was felt with ...g intensities in Honduras ...l Salvador, to the south- ...and in Mexico, 1,100 miles ...northwest. There were no ...s of casualties in those ...ies but severe damage was ...ed in parts of Honduras. ...usands in this capital erect- ...keshift shelters from canvas, ...covers and bedsheets, pre- ...g these to their damaged ...s as aftershocks continued ...ghout the day.

...midtown area appeared the ...heavily damaged.

...Guatemalan official said ...ge to communications facil- ...made it impossible to tell ...diately the full extent of the ...ties or destruction.

...cue workers pulled people ...the debris of collapsed ...ngs. About 10 aftershocks ...d to the initial panic of the ...strong shock.

...e cracks showed in Guate- ...City's central communica- ...building. A hotel on the ...e of the Americas was ...damaged and guests fled ...e streets.



United Press International.

WINTER OLYMPICS OPEN—Twin flames soar after being ignited in Innsbruck, Austria, heralding the start of the 12th winter games. Olympics stories, Page 13.

Coleman Cites British, French Investment

U.S. Allows Concorde Flights During 16-Month Trial Period

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (IHT).—Citing the need for the United States to "be wholly fair and non-discriminatory," Secretary of Transportation William Coleman today authorized the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic transport to land at both New York and Washington airports on a 16-month trial basis.

Rejecting arguments that the 1,400-mile-an-hour airliner was excessively noisy and dangerous to the environment, Mr. Coleman gave Air France and British Airways permission to operate two daily flights each to New York's Kennedy International Airport and one flight a day each to Dulles International Airport near Washington.

Mr. Coleman limited landings and takeoffs by the jet from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m., forbade flying at supersonic speeds over any U.S. territory and authorized the Federal Aviation Administration to institute any additional procedures that were both safe and economically feasible to limit noise impact. Otherwise, he gave the British-French developers of the $3-billion Concorde project all they asked for within the test period.

Gather, Analyze Data

The secretary said that he had set the 16-month trial period beginning March 4, 1976, to allow the U.S. government to spend 12 months gathering data on the Concorde's operation and four months to analyze what it had found. He promised another ruling based on that analysis once the trial period had ended.

But despite Mr. Coleman's favorable decision, backers of the Concorde still have hurdles to clear. Almost as the ruling was announced, an environmental group petitioned the federal Court of Appeals to review the decision. Officials of two Virginia counties near flight paths to and from Dulles Airport also said that they would go to court to try to block the flights. In Congress, senators promised to introduce legislation to stop the Concorde landings.

In addition, the Concorde will not be allowed to land in New York without permission of the New York Port Authority and even if that permission is forthcoming, environmental groups have promised court action seeking to block landings there.

The New York Port Authority operates Kennedy Airport, but Dulles is owned by the federal government and run by the FAA. The New York Port Authority said that it will take Mr. Coleman's decision under advisement.

President Ford, in a statement from the White House, backed Mr. Coleman's decision and expressed appreciation for his "constructive efforts."



United Press International.

William Coleman at news conference on the Concorde.

In his 61-page ruling, Mr. Coleman noted that "any new technology brings with it a certain degree of risk and a substantial amount of public concern."

But, he said, "in reviewing the environmental costs of six daily Concorde flights, I have concluded on the basis of currently available information that the impact on air quality, the effect of low-frequency noise vibration and the climatic impact of stratospheric emissions are not significant reasons for denying limited operations."

However, Mr. Coleman emphasized that he "would not hesitate to bar an extension of the number of flights, or, indeed, even an extension beyond 16 months of six flights per day, if the information obtained during the 16-month demonstration shows that the noise or emissions have significant adverse impact on the environment."

"With the exception of noise," Mr. Coleman said, "I do not consider the environmental consequences of these limited Concorde flights to be substantial." A test period, he said, would tell whether the benefits of flying from New York to London in 3 1/2 hours would make a cleaner, quieter future SST a "sound capital investment."

In his ruling, Mr. Coleman said that the rules of fair play demanded that the Concorde be given a chance to prove whether these arguments are true.

Closest Allies

He said that he was influenced by the fact that Britain and France, two of the United States' closest allies and best customers, had a tremendous investment in the Concorde and because of this "the United States must be very

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Toward Growth, Prosperity

Recession Changes Attitudes in U.S.

By Charles A. Krause

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP).—The nation's recent recession was so severe, and its root causes so extraordinary, that basic assumptions about the inevitability of continued growth and prosperity in the United States have been significantly altered, according to a new study produced for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The study, which is now being reviewed, will form the basis of HUD's congressionally required 1976 report on national growth and development.

It said that the 1973-75 recession, an end to cheap and abundant sources of energy, an "unprecedented jump in interest rates" and increased worldwide competition for natural resources have all contributed "a rude jolt to long-held assumptions about the inevitability of growth."

"Grounds for optimism still remain concerning the prospects for continued upward movement in GNP levels of per capita consumption and the overall quality of life for most Americans," the report said.

"However, future expectations are far more moderate today than they were a few short years ago, and tempered by a new respect for the uncertainties inherent in the life of any nation."

The study concludes that "this new outlook is not a temporary phenomenon but reflects deep-rooted changes in perceptions concerning the place of the United States within the world community and the finiteness of the planet's wealth of land, water and mineral resources.

"As such, as the nation moves toward full economic recovery, these new attitudes should continue to influence the public and private decisions that shape the pattern of national growth and development."

The study, which was prepared by Peter C. Labovitz and Co. of Washington and Arthur D. Little, Inc. of Cambridge, Mass., is now being circulated inside and outside the government for comment before being readied for presentation to Congress later this month.

The study examines in detail the effects of recent economic, political, judicial and environmental decisions that bear on national growth and development strategies and projections.

Devastating Effect

It found that the 1973-75 recession had a devastating effect not only on the country's blacks and elderly but on "the majority of Americans, the nation's middle class."

Due to inflation and a drop in disposable income, middle-class families "have begun to feel that they have lost control over their destiny, and even over their ability to maintain the standard of living they had obtained," it said.

For example, the report said that 85 per cent of the nation's families are now priced out of the new-housing market while an even larger percentage cannot afford the cost of educating their children at private universities. "Even at public universities a four-year college education may cost $18,000 or more," the report said, which is beyond the reach of many middle-income families.

Since middle-class families earning $15,000 to $35,000 a year make 75 per cent of the nation's consumer purchases and since these families have been particularly hard-hit by inflation and recession, the report found that U.S. business firms may have re-evaluated on a long-term basis their plans for expansion and growth.

"Continuing middle-class aspirations provided a continued outlook for market expansion that justified the maintenance of a high rate of capital investment

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

But Victory Seen as Incomplete

U.K., France Hail Concorde Decision

PARIS, Feb. 4 (IHT).—British and French authorities today welcomed the U.S. decision to allow the Concorde a 16-month trial period, but pleasure over the decision was mixed with some bitterness.

"For the United States, it is not a real yes for Concorde," said French Minister of Transportation Marcel Cavaillé. "It is not a no. It is a yes mixed in with a number of conditions."

British authorities said that the decision was "fair and welcome," but a government source said: "It is a decision that falls short of all our requirements, but in the circumstances of controversy, we believe it will permit Concorde to prove its merits and capabilities."

Jean-Charles Poggi, sales director for the Aerospatiale company, which builds the Concorde in cooperation with the British Aircraft Corp., said, "This is an excellent decision. The trial period of 16 months will be long enough to prove that Concorde can make regular and profitable flights."

A Good Neighbor

Jean-Claude Martin, coordinator of the Concorde program for Air France, said, "I note with satisfaction the fact that we can show this plane to the United States as it really is. I am confident that Concorde will show itself to be a good neighbor. The battle is not finally won, but things are going well."

Mr. Martin added, "I regret it is not a blunt yes, but I admit that under the circumstances it is wise and acceptable."

Air France and British Airways executives and the Concorde builders feel that New York will accept Concorde now that Secretary of Transportation William Coleman has approved it for operating in the United States.

But anti-Concorde lobbyists threatened to intensify their campaign against the supersonic transport.

Richard Wiggs, secretary of the British Anti-Concorde Project, predicted a "big and unpleasant fight which will do Britain and British Airways no good at all.

"Possibly for political and diplomatic reasons, U.S. Transporta-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

To Win Foreign Sales, Senate Unit Says

...ockheed Cited on $15 Million in Payoffs

...SHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI). ...kheed Aircraft Corp. paid ...than $7 million— some of ...livered in packing cases— ...secret Japanese lobbyist of ...rightist views to win a sales ...act for F-104 fighters, a con- ...ional hearing learned today.

...ments to Kodama Yoshio, ...ning in 1958, were part of ... $15 million disbursed by ...heed to agents overseas to ...sales contracts and political ...ence. The payments also ... to individuals or firms in ... Germany, Italy and Turkey, ...ding to documents released ...he Senate Subcommittee on ...national Corporations.

...e Lockheed documents re- ...d by the subcommittee show- ...at Lockheed's West German ...Christian Steinrucke asked ...3,000 "to be distributed equal- ...tween two political parties ...ermany" in 1972 as a hedge ...ne 1972 deal.

Starfighters Not Cited

...t no evidence was brought ...and during today's session to ...ort allegations that Lockheed ...have made improper pay- ...ts to the Christian Socialist ...n, the party of then-Defense ...ister Franz Josef Strauss, to ...ince the sale of F-104 Star- ...ters to the West German Air ...e in the late 1950s.

...e staff of the subcommittee ...ed the following tabulation ...ockheed improper payments: For sales operations in Japan ...een 1958-1975: $7.08 million to ...ama Yoshio; $3.2 million to ...Marubeni Trading Co.; $2.15 ...lion to the I-D Corp.

For Italian operations, 1970- ... $1.45 million to Tenorefo ...Panama; $224,000 to a com- ...y identified only as Com. El... A.; $78,000 to Ikaria establish- ...t located in Switzerland; ...000 to Ovido Lefebvre.

...e Italian payoffs were destin- ...for party officials and at ...t one government minister, ...immediately identified. Docu- ...ts showed that $78,000 went ...defense minister and "certain ...bers of his team."

• Turkish operations, in the 1970s: $876,000 to Nezih Dural for "gifts" to third parties.

Questioning of an independent accountant employed by Lockheed brought out that Lockheed also made payments to a Swiss account through a Paris-based law firm, Coudert Frères.

Payments of $365,000 were made to obtain intelligence about purchasing plans of Air France, Lufthansa, KLM, Swiss Air, and SAS for aircraft, the documents said.

French Storm Bus in Djibouti; 6 Rebels, Girl, Somalian Slain

DJIBOUTI, French Territory of Afars and Issas, Feb. 4 (UPI).—French troops today stormed a school bus in which African nationalist gunmen were holding 30 French schoolchildren hostage. The siege of the bus ended moments later with a young girl, six nationalists and a Somalian soldier dead, the French high commissioner said.

Christian Le Blanc, high commissioner of the territory, said, "We decided to take the risk after negotiations proved futile and the terrorists again started threatening to cut the children's throats."

"Our marksmen opened fire at precisely the same moment, immediately killing five African nationalists. A sixth was critically wounded but able to let off a burst of machine-gun fire that killed a little girl and a Somalian soldier," Mr. Le Blanc said.

[The French sharpshooters came under fire from Somali forces when they released the French schoolchildren, the secretary of state for French overseas territories reported in Paris, Reuters said.

[Secretary Olivier Stirn said the Somali forces fired from their side of the border in what he described as a "very serious" incident, Reuters reported.]

Children Wounded

Four schoolchildren were reported wounded, but the situation was confused and reports conflicted.

The bus driver and a social worker who boarded the bus last night also were wounded, French officials said.

A French officer was wounded in the border action that accompanied the storming of the bus, according to one report.

After the assault, police announced that a 7-year-old boy was missing. They said he apparently was taken across the border to Somalia last night or this morning.

France contacted the Somali government and asked that the child be returned, officials said. The French government also recalled its ambassador from Somalia because of the incident and said it would ask for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council.

Four African nationalists armed with machine guns, claiming to belong to the Front for the Liberation of the Somali Coast, seized the school bus yesterday as it made early morning rounds. The four gunmen held for 35 hours 30 French children ranging in age from 6 to 12 and the bus driver.

The nationalists had demanded immediate independence for this East African territory and numerous other concessions. They had threatened to cut the children's throats if the demands were not met.

The two other slain nationalists appeared to belong to a group of officials of the liberation front, an outlawed movement combating French rule here. The group arrived early

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



United Press International.

MERCENARIES HALTED—London police detain one of several buses carrying soldiers of fortune bound for the Angola civil war. After questioning, they were all released.

U.K. Wants Mercenaries to Return

Rivers, Supply Gaps Said to Slow MPLA

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP).—The advance of Soviet-backed forces into territory held by Western-backed troops in central and southern Angola has halted temporarily, apparently because of natural barriers and lengthening supply lines, a British correspondent reported today from Zambia.

Reporting from Lusaka, the Zambian capital, the London Daily Telegraph said forces of the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA) remain firmly in control of Huambo, their capital, despite claims by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) that UNITA had abandoned Huambo.

The report said reliable eyewitnesses reported swift rivers and deep gorges around Huambo were "impeding the Cuban-led MPLA forces in their advance. Good roads and bridges have been blown up by the retreating UNITA forces."

But it added that the MPLA "firmly retains the initiative while UNITA is almost entirely on the defensive." Reports in Lusaka said UNITA still controls Lobito, Angola's biggest port and the terminus of the British-owned Benguela railroad, which

- Trudeau says he urged Castro to withdraw Cuban troops. Page 2.
- Moscow continues Angola policy despite U.S. warning. Page 2.

hauls copper from Zaire and Zambia to the Atlantic. But MPLA forces were advancing toward Lobito from Gabela and Novo Redondo, while the push toward Huambo continues down the main road from the former South African logistics base at Cela.

The British government today condemned the dispatch of British mercenaries to fight the MPLA and called on them to come home quickly.

Deputy Foreign Secretary David Ennals said in the government's strongest condemnation of the mercenary issue so far: "It's time this dangerous nonsense stopped . . . The presence of those who sell their killing power for money is more likely to prolong the conflict than to end it."

[Reuters reported that Mr. Ennals said about 15 British mercenaries have been wounded in the fighting in Angola and are in a hospital in Kinshasa, Zaire.]

[In Johannesburg, Defense Minister Piet Botha was quoted by UPI as saying that South Africa still has 4,000 to 5,000 troops inside Angola patrolling areas stretching from the Atlantic to the Zambian border. In an interview reported by the Johannesburg Star, Mr. Botha said South Africa was ready to withdraw from the Angolan conflict once it was satisfied that Portugal's former colony will not

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

U.K. Vessels To Resume Cod Fishing

LONDON, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Britain today told British trawlers to resume normal fishing in Icelandic waters at midnight and said it will send in the navy again to protect them if they are attacked.

Foreign Secretary James Callaghan told Parliament, "If our trawlers are interfered with, they will be protected."

Britain withdrew frigates from Icelandic waters Jan. 19 as a peace move in order to get talks started between the two nations' prime ministers in a bid to end the "cod war" dispute.

Mr. Callaghan said two British frigates are stationed about 200 miles from the Icelandic coastline and a third is based in Scotland and available to help if needed.

He said Kenneth East, the British ambassador in Reykjavik, has been instructed to tell the Icelandic government that Britain is "disappointed" at its rejection of all British proposals for ending the bitter dispute—the third in 18 years between the two countries, both of which are NATO members.

"He has been told also to say the British government is prepared to explore prospects for a short-term agreement without prejudice to a longer one," he said.

Iceland yesterday announced its rejection of British peace proposals but said it is ready to discuss a short-term agreement.

Icelandic Position

REYKJAVIK, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Icelandic Justice Minister Olafur Johannesson said today that Iceland would give no promises not to cut the nets of British trawlers fishing in disputed areas while a peace agreement is worked out.

Day After Plyusch Charges

Soviet Newspaper Describes Emigrés as Mental Cripples

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (UPI).—In an article which denounced several emigré dissidents as mental cripples, a Soviet newspaper denied today that Soviet citizens are sent to psychiatric hospitals because of their beliefs.

Literaturnaya Gazeta said a number of persons released from these hospitals and allowed to emigrate are now in the hands of Western psychiatrists, even though the Western press had once described them as sane.

The attack was published a day after mathematician Leonid Plyusch said in a news conference in Paris that he had been given mind-damaging drugs during the more than two years he was confined without trial in a Ukrainian mental institution.

Mr. Plyusch, who left the Soviet Union last month, said psychiatrists injected patients with sulphur to produce high fever and excruciating pain as a punishment.

Literaturnaya Gazeta did not mention Mr. Plyusch, but it named several other dissidents in terms which would be considered libelous in many Western countries. Part of the article appeared to have been based on hospital records and secret police reports.

The newspaper said Western accusations that sane persons are committed because of their political or religious beliefs are "dirty gamblings on human tragedies...

"Reactionary elements use dirty insinuations with the foul purpose of discrediting our country and poisoning the world atmosphere at a time when tensions are easing."

The newspaper said a dissident artist and his wife, both of whom had long histories of mental illness, regularly gave slanderous information to "unscrupulous" Western correspondents in exchange for liquor. "They disagreed with everything and everyone," it said. "They kept saying there is no freedom . and going to courtrooms with flowers for criminals."

But after emigrating in 1972 they became depressed and homesick, and the wife committed suicide, the newspaper said, and the artist and his daughter are now confined in an institution in Paris.

The author of the article Grigory Koslov, said he would not make use "of that vile method which some of my Western 'colleagues' so willingly use. I will not accuse the Parisian doctors of violating their Hippocratic oath by keeping persons in psychiatric hospitals against their will."

U.K., France Hail Ruling On Concorde

(Continued from Page 1)

tion Secretary William Coleman has decided to give Concorde enough rope to hang itself."

Mr. Coleman's decision apparently was better than the British government had expected.

Ministers said privately before the ruling was announced that the U.S. administration would "go for a 50-50 compromise—allowing Concorde into Washington, but possibly not New York."

British Airways said that it would start immediate negotiations to begin a once-a-day service to Washington and two flights daily to New York.

Officials declined to name a likely date for the first flight, but it was thought that the service could not start before the end of May or the beginning of June.

Pierre Giraudet, president of Air France, said that the decision "comes a little too late to permit us to start service to New York early in April as we had hoped. And we will have to await the decision of New York airport authorities. In case this is delayed, we might decide to start service to Washington before New York."

No fare has yet been set for the Concorde's North Atlantic crossings but most observers believe that it will probably be 20 per cent above first-class fare.

Concorde flights from London and Paris to the United States would slice three hours from the subsonic schedule.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who turned 50 yesterday, was reported as saying that the U.S. decision was the best birthday present he has ever received.

Britain's Trade Secretary Peter Shore said at a news conference: "We welcome the opportunity to demonstrate that Concorde can operate—to use Secretary Coleman's own words—without significant adverse impact on the environment. That is what we always said."

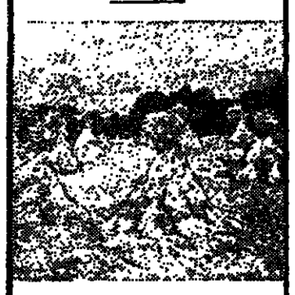
Moves by Foes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Environmentalists, local authorities and other Concorde enemies moved today to get the courts and Congress to keep the airliner out of the United States.

Various countermoves were announced within minutes of Mr. Coleman's decision. The actions, which could prevent the supersonic airliner flying into the United States for many months include:

- A suit filed in a Washington court by the Environmental Defense Fund seeking a review of Mr. Coleman's decision. The fund said it might later seek an injunction to prevent any flights.
- Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., said he would file a suit to block flights in and out of Kennedy Airport.
- In the Senate, Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., called Mr. Coleman's decision "a blind gesture of international good will" and said that he will offer an amendment to an airport development bill in the Commerce Committee forbidding the Concorde to land at any U.S. airport except in an emergency.

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beverly hills - paris



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"Les meulettes"

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IMPRESSIONISTS
POST-IMPRESSIONISTS

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ARTISTS
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mon. thru. sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

EXHIBITION
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Wally Findlay George V
Hôtel George V - 723.54.00
31, av. George V - Paris 8e
daily - 10 a.m. 9 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

U.S. Approves SST Flights

(Continued from Page 1)

careful... to be wholly fair and non-discriminatory."

British and French officials have characterized the campaign to prevent the Concorde from landing in the United States as a move by U.S. aircraft makers to kill potential competition. Without access to the North Atlantic route, the Concorde would be doomed commercially.

The transportation secretary acknowledged that the Concorde might not be economically feasible. "If so," he said, "then the Concorde will fail because it is an anachronism and its failure will be recognized as such rather than attributed to an arbitrary and protectionist attitude of the United States out of fear that our domination of world aeronautical manufacturing is threatened."

The United States abandoned its SST project in 1971 when, after a bitter fight, Congress cut off funding. The Soviet Union has built and is operating an SST, the Tupolev-144.

Djibouti Bus Seized; 8 Die

(Continued from Page 1)

this morning from neighboring Somalia to join the negotiations with the four members of the movement in the bus. The liberation front's headquarters are in Somalia.

The attack took place at Loyada, a small desert outpost 7.5 miles from Djibouti. The hijacked bus was stopped by a French military roadblock near the Somali border.

By this afternoon, with negotiations deadlocked, French officials were worried that the terrorists would start executing their hostages, Mr. Le Blanc said.

Special police marksmen and anti-terrorist police arrived from Paris this morning and the decision to attack was made after concern was voiced over the possibility of a desert sandstorm, officials said.

The French negotiators made a final offer—the contents have not been disclosed—and then launched the assault.

U.K. Says Argentina Tried to Halt Vessel

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP).—An Argentine destroyer today fired several shots across the bow of an unarmed British survey ship south of the disputed Falkland Islands, in the South Atlantic, the Foreign Office reported.

A foreign office spokesman said the destroyer threatened to fire into the hull of the research vessel, the 1,102-ton Shackleton, if she did not heave to in mid-ocean. But the British skipper bluffed his way out of danger by pretending his ship carried explosives that could be detonated by a shell from the destroyer, the spokesman added.



Keystone.

Georges Marchais speaking to the French Communist party congress at Paris.

French Communist Congress Opens With a Slap at Russia

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 4 (IHT).—The French Communist party today opened its 22d party congress, billed as one of the most important in its history, with a clear condemnation of Soviet repression, which, party leader Georges Marchais said, was inconsistent with the ideals of socialism.

Only a day after dissident Soviet mathematician Leonid Plyusch delivered a two-hour denunciation of Soviet repression at a press conference here, Mr. Marchais said in a five-hour speech that the French party could not accept repressive acts, "particularly from a nation whose people have accepted socialism for several decades."

Reading a 92-page Central Committee report to 1,700 party delegates and guests in the Paris working-class suburb of Saint-Ouen, Mr. Marchais made it clear that his party, like the Italian Communist party, was now interested in "a place in the direction of the affairs of the country."

The theme of the report, if anything, was the French way to socialism. Repeating that there was no "model" for Communism, he again rejected the notion of a "dictatorship of the proletariat," saying the idea is outmoded. He also rejected the Soviet line encouraging "nonparliamentary" paths to socialism in Western countries.

Targets for Criticism

Little escaped criticism in the lengthy report. The government, capitalism, Socialists, Social Democrats, China, Atlanticism, the United States, Soviet repression. The warmest praise came for his party's newly advanced notion of a "union of French people," which is coming more and more to resemble the Italian "historic compromise," to include Communists in the government.

Despite the party's well-publicized denunciations of Soviet repression, illustrated by L'Humanité's ample coverage today of Mr. Plyusch's statements yesterday, Mr. Marchais stressed that criticism would "not weaken our will to cooperate with [Moscow], any more than it has in the past." In dealing with Chinese anti-Sovietism, Mr. Marchais said that Peking's policies not only were "crazy, but dangerous and played into the hands of the imperialists."

Defending the "union of French people," Mr. Marchais indicated that the party held, as do the Italians, that it no longer is sufficient to take power with a bare majority, and that the present recession "offers unprecedented possibilities" to win over a "vast majority of the people. Is this a new historical fact? Yes. Should we seize the occasion? Without any doubt."

Potential Allies

He made it clear that the party no longer regarded its Socialist ally as its only potential ally, or even its most trustworthy one. Criticizing the Portuguese Socialists ("a crushing responsibility in the division of democratic forces"), and the West German Social Democrats ("who are applying pressure against our union"), Mr. Marchais said that French Socialists remained basically reformists, suspect of falling back into alliances with the right.

In calling for the congress to renounce the dictatorship of the proletariat, Mr. Marchais said that the word "dictatorship" today represented for most people "fascist regimes." The word "proletariat," he said, referred to the "kernel, the heart of the working class," which was no longer broad enough to take power alone.

For his defense of just such an idea, party theoretician Roger Garaudy was expelled at the 19th party congress six years ago.

Much of the speech was a criticism of the French government, capitalism, Atlanticism and internationalism. "The fate of our farmers is decided in Brussels, of our currency in Washington," he said. Referring to his party's opposition to direct election of the European Parliament, he said, "Tomorrow the fate of our people will be decided in Luxembourg, or maybe in Bonn."

The United States, he said, has become the policeman for the imperialists of the world, "in Brazil, in Iran, in Zaire, in West Germany..."

The recession, he said, left "18 million workers in poverty." France was "in crisis," with "25 financial and industrial groups ruling for the benefit of profiteers and spoilers."

For the Communist secretary-general, the present French government served the interests of "immorality, perversion, criminality and lies."

The congress will continue through Sunday.

Algerians, Moroccans Appear To Weigh Sahara Strategies

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Feb. 4 (WP).—Algeria appears to be reassessing the sharp escalation it forced in its conflict with Morocco last week over Western Sahara as diplomatic initiatives to avoid war in North Africa increased.

Confronted with difficult terrain and logistical problems that give a natural advantage to the defending army, each side seems reluctant to launch a full-scale offensive. The military clashes of last week appear now to have been probing operations in which Morocco prevailed.

Small-scale battles could erupt again in the desert over the next few weeks as the probing alternates with the diplomatic efforts. But diplomatic sources here in Rabat and Madrid expect no major military attack by either side before Spain gives up formal title to the territory Feb. 28.

Administrations Set Up

Spain agreed in November to turn over the 105,000-square-mile territory to Morocco and Mauritania, which have already established civil and military administrations in their respective zones in anticipation of the formal hand-over.

Algeria is providing military and political support to a guerrilla group called the Polisario Front, which is fighting for Saharan independence. Algerian President Houari Boumedienne has committed his political prestige to gaining an expression of self-determination by the estimated 70,000 tribesmen who inhabit the desolate but mineral-rich territory.

Continuing its sharp attacks on Morocco, the Algerian press again emphasized this week that self-determination is the only acceptable solution for the Sahara. But less emphasis is being laid on a referendum to determine its future.

Morocco has rejected such a referendum and the search for a political compromise may center now on seeking a face-saving formula.

News agencies reported signs from Rabat and Algiers that both sides would cooperate with United Nations special envoy Olof Rydbeck of Sweden, who is due to arrive shortly in the Sahara.

Algeria's semi-official newspaper, El Moudjahid, continued to voice pessimism about mediation efforts but said that Mr. Rydbeck's arrival could help "clear up all this diplomatic decoration" and called the UN effort "a very significant contribution." Moroccan officials were quoted as saying in Rabat that the mission was "welcome."

Egypt reportedly has called for a summit meeting in Cairo this week of the leaders of the countries involved in the conflict.

U.S., Europe Cut Knot on Nuts and Bolts

GENEVA, Feb. 4 (UPI).—A four-year argument between the United States and European nations over the best way to measure nuts and bolts has finally been settled, the International Standards Organization reported yesterday.

"In a spirit of compromise, both sides agreed to make concessions which have removed the last obstacles to a worldwide metric system," the ISO said.

Major U.S. companies, under pressure to change to metric units, developed a system for measuring nuts and bolts as well as screw threads which they said was better than the European method. The Europeans claimed the U.S. system was only marginally better, the ISO said.

The agreement, termed rather complex, provides for the standardization of two basic measurements, one for the aerospace industry and one for commercial and industrial products, the ISO said.

U.S. Recession Alters Views

(Continued from Page 1)

and rising corporate and personal debt.

"Sharp increases in the rate of inflation in the last few years may have reversed the trend," the report said. Another factor that may contribute to continuing caution among middle-class families, even as the economy improves, is fear of unemployment, the report found.

"By early 1975, white-collar joblessness had reached its highest point since 1968," the report said. Despite a slight decrease in unemployment by the end of last year, the nation's unemployment rate is still extremely high by historical standards, the report said.

'Behaving as Me'

The report found that "new attitudes and behavior have begun to emerge" because of the economic experience of the past two years.

"Some young people have abandoned traditional middle-class commitments to work and upward mobility and begun substituting other values" while the majority of U.S. middle-class families have learned to do with less and have adopted "a tight-fisted attitude towards family and public pocketbooks," the report said.

Despite U.S. Warnings on Détente

Russia Is Firm on MPLA Suppor

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (WP).—Despite repeated warnings from the Ford administration that superpower détente is being strained by Soviet actions in Angola, the Kremlin is holding firmly to its policy of support for the Marxist faction in the civil war there.

Headlines in the Soviet newspapers this morning proclaimed a "day of international solidarity with the people of Angola." And in a published message, the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Andrei Grechko, hailed the "people's armed forces of liberation" for waging "a courageous struggle against foreign aggression and internal reaction" in Angola.

Moscow's position—which has remained essentially unchanged during a month of mounting pressure from President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—seems to be based on two considerations.

First, the combined army of 10,000 Soviet-supplied Cubans and the troops of the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) are winning major military victories, and, in a parallel diplomatic triumph, a clear majority of the members of the Organization of African Unity have granted formal recognition to the Luanda regime.

No Threat Seen

Second, the Russians still do not believe that over the long run Angola represents a threat to the policy of negotiating a strategic arms accord with Washington and preventing any direct superpower confrontations—the basis of détente.

While Soviet sources concede there may be some short-term strains resulting from the differences over Angola, they seem confident that Washington will quickly forget the issue once the war is over. They say that congressional opposition to continued U.S. covert support for the factions opposing the MPLA shows that the conflict has stirred little concern among Americans.

"Remember a few months ago that all your people were so furious about Moscow meddling in Portugal?" a Russian noted with a smile. "Well, who talks about Portugal anymore? Now they rage about Angola. There will always be something."

But Moscow has carefully balanced its hard line with declarations of interest in seeing the crisis eased. On several occasions during the last month, the Kremlin has made it clear that it would accept a settlement of the fighting that stopped short of outright victory by the MPLA.

'Open Secret'

In a lengthy, authoritative article last week, the government newspaper Izvestia reiterated that it is an "open secret" that the Soviet Union at one time welcomed a coalition government in Angola and suggested that it was still advocating a "consolidation of all patriotic forces" in the country.

Exactly what that means is not clear. Diplomats speculate that Moscow is quietly pushing the MPLA to propose some form of arrangement in which it would be the dominant element, but with nominal participation also by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

Such a coalition would have the advantage of providing the Russians with both a victory and a compromise. It is emphasized, however, that such a proposal is only a possibility and there is no evidence the Russians have actually made it.

As for its relations with the administration, the Kremlin appears to be little troubled by Mr. Ford's and Mr. Kissinger's almost daily attacks. The Moscow response has been confined to only passing criticism of the two leaders in routine news reports and commentaries.

Accusations by Tass

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (AP).—Tass today accused Mr. Kissinger of attempting to "distort the foreign policy of the Soviet Union in a speech yesterday to on Soviet actions in Angola.

The unusual personal on Mr. Kissinger by the news agency followed in days a personal criticism Pravda of Mr. Kissinger for a U.S. reaction to moves in Angola.

The Tass report refer Mr. Kissinger's speech i Francisco, in which he sai Angola marked the firs Moscow has worked at in tance to impose a regime choice.

"Among other things, Kissinger tried to justify can interference in Angol unfounded assertions that caused by a Soviet inter in that African country," said.

"In short, the U.S. se of state juggled with facts part of his speech."

New Kidnappings In Lebanon Area

BEIRUT, Feb. 4 (AP).—The Joint Truce Committee sent teams to northern Lebanon today to try to halt an outbreak of kidnapping that is threatening the 13-day-old cease-fire in the Lebanese civil war.

A government spokesman said Christian gunmen kidnapped at least seven Moslems in Tripoli, Lebanon's second-largest city, in the last 24 hours. Moslem leaders said the kidnappers were militiamen from neighboring Zagarta, President Suleiman Franjieh's hometown. The Moslems threatened to retaliate.

A spokesman for the Armistice Commission reported five persons still missing in Beirut from a total of 28 kidnapped during the last four days.

Two persons were reported wounded and three abducted in an attack by rightist militiamen on leftists last night in the town of Byblos, 30 miles north of sons killed in the Christian town Beirut.

Trudeau Says He Disputed Castro's Angolan Interventi

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Feb. 4 (NYT).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said yesterday that he had urged Premier Fidel Castro to remove Cuban troops from Angola, calling the intervention "a serious mistake" that would harm both Cuba and Africa.

Replying in Parliament to a barrage of critical questions on his recent visit to Cuba, and subsequent statements that some Canadians deemed overly friendly to the Cuban Communist leader, Mr. Trudeau said that he had explored the Angola question with Premier Castro in a conversation lasting nearly three hours, and had spoken "brutally and frankly" in disputing the Cuban leader's course.

Robert Stanfield, the leader of the Conservative opposition in the House of Commons, declared that Mr. Trudeau had given the impression that Canada "doesn't take very seriously" the entry of Cuban troops on the side of the pro-Communist forces in the Angolan civil war.

Anyone who thinks Canada condones the Cuban intervention "is very badly informed," Mr. Trudeau declared, adding that his government's opposition to Mr. Castro's policy in Angola "had been made very clear before I went to Cuba."

Mr. Trudeau reminded his critics that the Conservative government of former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker had traded with Cuba in the early years of Mr. Castro's regime.

"We traded in nonstrategic materials but we didn't cuddle up to Castro," Mr. Diefenbaker replied. Mr. Trudeau retorted that Mr. Diefenbaker had done nothing "after Cuba accepted missiles pointed at the heart of the United States in the dark days of 1962."

Parliamentary critics of Mr. Trudeau challenged his statement, after a three-day visit to Cuba, that Castro had introduced 10,000 Cuban troops into Angola with "a great deal of thought and feeling for the situation."

Mr. Trudeau said that he believed that Mr. Castro "had a good knowledge of Africa and a feeling for the situation there," but added that he had told the Cuban leader of his conviction that intervention in Angola had been a "perilous step."

"I suggested that he would be well-advised indeed in withdrawing from Angola," Mr. Trudeau said.

Canada has maintained warm relations with Cuba, whic visited by 22,000 Canadian ists last year.

Mr. Trudeau and his w turned to Ottawa on M after an 11-day official t Mexico, Cuba and Venezue

MPLA Driv Seen Slowe

(Continued from Page

be used to overturn Soutl Africa (Namibia).]

The Financial Times of don reported from Luand MPLA capital, that thick fields were slowing the advance on Lobito. MPLA tary sources claimed "sig numbers of foreign milita naries recruited from the States and Western Europ reappeared" alongside tro the National Front for th eration of Angola (FNLA third Angolan faction, in ern Angola and UNITA south.

European mercenaries r ed to fight for the FNLA reported bound for Zair gola's northern neighbor President, Mobutu Sese Se been the FNLA's chief s

Mr. Mobutu announced day that foreign merc could no longer pass throu country or use it as a area since he had conc the Russian and Cuban in tion earlier. Observers that he would enforce th on fighters for the FNL UNITA. But they said if they could still get to via Zambia or South Af

London police detain Angola-bound mercenari terday but released them they were found to h weapons. Several told n they were to fly out of today to fight for factions ing the MPLA.

Private British Firi

The group was organ Security Advisory Serv private British firm wh week sent 128 mercena Angola via Zaire.

Mr. Mobutu's statem issued after he met in K with UNITA chief Jonas bi, who issued a statem ing on black American of the Vietnam war to fig his men. Roy Innis, le the U.S. Congress of Equality, told newsmen robi that his organizati enlisted about 600 A blacks in a "peace brig Angola."

About 10,000 or more troops are fighting for the U.S. Deputy Defense S Robert Ellsworth told Foreign Relations subcom that the Pentagon wan Western factions to w Angolan civil war so U tary planes and ships w access to airfields and there.

But he said it woul "more than money" to even a stalemate. He s MPLA has "overwhelmi ventional superiority" wit $200 million worth of Sovi tary aid and the Cuban

Israelis in Gaza Strip Seize 35 as Guerrillas

TEL AVIV, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Security forces in the occupied Gaza Strip broke up a sabotage ring belonging to the El Fatah guerrilla organization, and arrested 35 of its members, the military command said yesterday.

According to the announcement, the ring was responsible for two recent grenade attacks on Israeli patrols in the area and the death of a Bedouin guard in August, 1974.



United Press International.

HIGH AND WET—The 362-foot Japanese freighter Musashino Maru hard aground on Moose Point at Searspoint, Maine, after high winds and a power failure on the ship combined to drive it ashore. The ship was refloated on a high tide.

2 Attacks Aim At Portugal L

LISBON, Feb. 4 (UPI). lice today reported two attacks against leftist tar Portugal's conservative nc

Authorities said attacker ed a leftist-controlled pri and Communist party quarters yesterday in the t Mirandela, 279 miles north Lisbon. No injuries or were reported.

The property of Comm and extreme leftists has be object of at least 113 bo and assaults since the mi October. Rightist groups claimed responsibility for s the assaults.

Credit Extended

FRANKFURT, Feb. 4 ters).—The Bundesbank s day it would grant Port $250-million credit for six which can be prolonged for additional six-month perio

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dding Seen Pentagon 7 Request

Billion Is Called hion Against Cuts

By Leslie H. Gelb

SHINGTON, Feb. 4 (NYT).—Pentagon budget request 977 has been padded by $3 as a cushion against ex- congressional cuts, accord- a memorandum prepared he President's Office of gement and Budget.

$3-billion figure, labeled e memorandum as "cut in- ce," was contained in the t office's own recommenda- to Mr. Ford to set military ing authority at $110 bil- The memorandum has been ed by The New York Times.

kesmen for the Pentagon the Office of Management Budget flatly denied any ng in the budget request. d Ogilvie, head of the Na- Security Division of the t office, said that he could ecall this specific memo- m, but that no such memo- m had been given to the lent.

have heard the concept of surance discussed in con- n with the defense budget, here is no such concept in- ed in the President's budget," id.

Long Struggle

sident Ford is asking Con- for $112.7 billion for the gon in the fiscal year be- g Oct. 1. He decided on mount after a long struggle m his budget office and entagon, a struggle that in- d his firing of Defense tary James Schlesinger. chlesinger had publicly de- d arms cuts as "deep, savage rbitrary."

ile the proposed Pentagon t is widely supported with- e administration, some ad- tration officials have ex- d displeasure about the dent's decision to ask for billion more than recom- ed by the Office of Manage- and Budget. These few of- s see the Pentagon request dded by $5.7 billion.

ense Department spokesman m Greener jr. said in a hone interview that "Defense tary [Donald] Rumsfeld is tly prepared to defend the t in its entirety."

aking for James Lynn, di- of the budget, Mr. Ogilvie "I can assure you that the dent reviewed each major se program at length and recommended only what he es is needed for national ity."

'A Cushion'

e memorandum, written last er, states that "cut in- ce of $3 billion is provided cushion for congressional ."

icipating congressional re- ons—and sometimes, in- es—is standard executive- h technique in preparing the al budget. A number of offi- however, found it difficult call it ever having been en down in an official paper.

e memorandum prepared in udget office is entitled "Ex- tion of Annual Increases in Defense Budget Levels (1976-

It shows a budget office mendation of $122.6 billion ending authority for 1976, ding another $3 billion in insurance."

e $122.6-billion total is $2.6 n more than the Pentagon cted for 1976 in its formal et presentation to Congress.

ael Receives S. Shipment of nce Missiles

L AVIV, Feb. 4 (UPI).—se Ministry officials today the first shipment of Lance les arrived in Israel recently the United States and were tional at an artillery base. announcement said Defense ster Shimon Peres toured the and saw a demonstration by ery corps soldiers.

ficials said the missiles were he older variety of Lance, h can carry a one-kiloton ear device as far as 73 miles up to half a ton of conven- l explosives 47 miles. The agreement to supply Israel the ground-to-ground mis- stipulated that nuclear war- s would not be provided.

litary analysts said the Lance a match for the Soviet-made missile, which has a 50-to- ile range and has been dis- ted to Syria, Egypt and pos- Iraq.

e agreement to supply Israel Lances, and F-15 interceptor was reached after a visit by Peres to the United States September. Reports at the said 100 missiles would be in first delivery.

rse's Aide Charged Chicago Home Fire

ICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP).—A 's aide was charged yester- with arson and murder in rock's nursing home fire in h 15 persons died and more 30 were injured.

e county prosecutor said Denise Watson, 21, had been ged following two days of stigation.



United Press International.

PERPLEXED POSE—Don't smile, do not look at the birdie, may have been the photographer's instructions when taking this photo in San Francisco of a boy, a piggy bank and a cast aluminum, 11 inch in diameter representation of a U.S. 25-cent piece that some entrepreneur is peddling for $19.95 as he reaps the American Bicentennial whirlwind.

U.S. Study Finds Cold Virus Is Not Easily Transmitted

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (NYT)—The person who recoils from every common cold sufferer is probably recoiling without good cause.

A study has shown that the natural transmission of a cold virus from one person to another is much more difficult than many people might think. It seems to take a severe cold and many hours of togetherness between donor and recipient.

Although this finding came as a surprise to the scientists at the University of Wisconsin who did the study, they believe it has hopeful implications. If the virus is not easily transmitted, it might be possible to find relatively simple ways of making the transmission even more difficult.

In a report to last month's issue of Journal of Infectious Diseases, they concluded. "It may be possible for some mechanical or antiseptic device to break the chain of transmission."

Virus specialists largely gave up the idea of a common-cold vaccine several years ago when they realized that more than 150 viruses were capable of causing colds, far too many to be covered by one vaccine.

The large number of viruses might explain the common belief that colds are readily transmitted from person to person, Dr. Elliot Dick, leader of the research group at Wisconsin, said yesterday. Presumably, several viruses pass through a community simultaneously during a common-cold outbreak, he said in a telephone interview. This increases the chance of infection.

Couples Volunteered

In the study, 24 married couples, most of them University of Wisconsin students, volunteered for the cold experiment. One person of each couple was deliberately infected with a cold virus by putting drops of virus-containing liquid in the nose.

Overall, the 24 persons thus infected transmitted their infections to husband or wife in only 38 per cent of the cases. In those cases in which the infection was transmitted, the original cold was moderate or severe in symptoms and virus production and the couple spent many hours together during the week. The time spent together was usually more than 122 hours, or more than 17 a day.

From the data, the research group concluded that transmission of a cold virus from one person to another was directly related to the time spent in the same air space and that it required a considerable amount of time.

They concluded also that the cold sufferer who gives off only hundreds, rather than thousands, of virus particles from nose and mouth is unlikely to transmit the infection even after spending a long time with a susceptible person.

The study was supported by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Slowdown Curbs Services at U.S. Hospital in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 4 (IHT).—A slowdown of services at the American Hospital in Paris began today, affecting both inpatient and outpatient services.

Only emergency cases are being treated at the hospital, pending tomorrow's employee negotiations with the administration.

The slowdown involves laborers, porters, maintenance people and "only a few nurses," according to the hospital administrator. Clerical personnel are on a rotating strike.

Hospital doctors met informally tonight to hear striking workers' views and to assure that there will be no slowdown in medical care. The doctors do not plan to cut their services.

Senate Confirms Usery

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP).—The Senate by a 79-to-7 vote approved today the nomination of federal mediator W. J. Usery jr., 52, to be President Ford's third secretary of labor.

Muskie Cool On '76 Hopes Of Humphrey

Asserts Times May Have Passed Him By

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Despite all the presidential speculation about Sen. Hubert Humphrey, his old Democratic running mate from 1968 suggests that changing times may have killed the veteran Minnesota politician's White House chances.

Sen. Edmund Muskie, the vice-presidential candidate on the Humphrey ticket eight years ago, said yesterday that he believes Sen. Humphrey is now "carefully calculating" the Democratic primary scene trying to decide whether to enter some primaries or stay out in hopes that a deadlocked convention ultimately will offer him the nomination.

Sen. Humphrey, who has made no secret of his continuing presidential ambitions, has said he plans to enter no primaries.

Regardless of the course Sen. Humphrey chooses, Sen. Muskie said that the former vice-president may find that the times have passed him by.

Old Leaders Cited

"Hanging on to the old leaders," Sen. Muskie said, is not considered important by people today. "The important thing is who is relevant today."

Informed of Sen. Muskie's comment that time may have passed him by, Sen. Humphrey said plaintively, "Maybe it has. I think the people are the best judge of that."

Sen. Humphrey, who is seeking re-election this year, said, "I'm not running for anything but the Senate from Minnesota and the people there don't think that time has passed me by. I don't know why the hell people say things like that."

Later, talking to another group of reporters before a Senate Budget Committee meeting over which he was to preside, Sen. Muskie made another tart comment about his colleague.

Question on Deficit

He was asked whether he agreed with Sen. Humphrey's recent suggestion that the federal government should keep the deficit at about the current $76-billion level for another year to stimulate faster recovery of the economy.

Sen. Muskie, 61, said it was premature to make such a decision, then added: "Hubert always has a better crystal ball than I."

Sen. Humphrey, 64, has been in politics for more than three decades and has had presidential fever much of that time. He served as Minnesota campaign manager for the Roosevelt-Truman committee in 1944 and was mayor of Minneapolis for four years before coming to the Senate in 1948.

Sen. Muskie, who is running for re-election to the Senate and who was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972, was reminded that he once said: "When a politician is bitten by the presidential bug he suffers an undulating fever he can never shake."

"Have you managed to shake it?" a reporter asked.

"No," he said laughingly, "but I've got it under control."

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Associated Press.

Senators Humphrey and Muskie conferring in 1974.

No Longer Get Secret Daily Report

CIA Cuts Two Senate Units From Briefing List

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP).—The CIA has dropped the Senate Foreign Relations and Senate Armed Services Committees from the exclusive readership that receives a top secret publication called the National Intelligence Daily.

In taking the action in mid-January, the CIA effectively shut off Congress from access to the daily bulletin which CIA analysts prepare to brief top-level government officials on major political developments throughout the world.

The CIA's action prompted a letter of protest from the Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., and the ranking Republican member, Sen. Clifford Case of New Jersey.

The episode, which comes ironically at a time when Congress is seeking more oversight of the intelligence agencies, is apparently an outgrowth of what a Ford administration official condemned as "the present atmosphere of massive disclosures of classified information by Congress."

That wording was used by former CIA Director William Colby in a letter Jan 26 to Sen. Sparkman and Sen. Case explaining the basis for refusing them continued access to the National Intelligence Daily.

Plan for Connally

Meanwhile, the Los Angeles Times quoted informed sources as saying that President Ford plans to name former Texas Governor and onetime Treasury Secretary John Connally to a key committee assignment in his reorganization of the U.S. intelligence system.

According to these sources, Edward Bennett Williams, the nationally known Washington criminal lawyer, has also been under consideration for a Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board post.

The President, according to White House spokesmen, will make known within the next two weeks his plans for reorganizing the national intelligence establishment. It is expected that most of his changes will require only an executive order, rather than new laws adopted by Congress.

A second member of Congress, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., acknowledged yesterday that he heard years ago of CIA assassination plots against Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in the early 1960s. He told reporters he learned four years ago of the plots.

Sen. Goldwater said it was not his business to make such information public and that he thought it would not be revealed. The senator has said previously that the CIA plots were devised under presidential orders.

Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., former chairman of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, revealed earlier that he learned of the plots as the result of an internal CIA investigation undertaken in 1973.

House Committee Actions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP).—The House Select Committee on Intelligence is giving quick approval to recommendations designed to give Congress more control over secret spy operations launched in foreign countries.

The panel, involved in consideration of a number of recommendations resulting from its study of U.S. intelligence agencies, approved proposals yesterday that would abolish the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency and require intelligence agencies to let Congress see secret information.

Marine Leader Defends Corps' Amphibious Role

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP).—The Marine Corps commandant defended the corps amphibious forces Monday, saying "they represent this country's only self-sustaining force with a combined air, land and sea combat capability."

Gen. Louis Wilson told the House Armed Services Committee that the corps' capability is "especially well suited to the security needs of a maritime power that is separated by sea from some of its most vital interests."

Gen. Wilson's testimony came the day after release of a Brookings Institution study saying the corps should re-examine its historic mission of attacking beaches from landing craft.

The study said the corps "must shift its principal focus from seaborne assault to a more appropriate mission, such as garrisoning America's remaining outposts in Asia or defending Central Europe."

Gen. Wilson did not mention the study in his prepared testimony, although he was asked about it during questioning by committee members.

"Throughout this period of flux, the utility of fleet Marine forces as highly mobile and ready general-purpose forces with amphibious expertise has remained high," Gen. Wilson said.

2 A-Tests Conducted Underground by U.S.

MERCURY, Nev., Feb. 4 (AP).—Two underground nuclear tests were conducted at the Nevada test site today within 20 minutes of each other, the Energy Research and Development Administration said.

ERDA officials said no radiation leaks or other problems occurred in connection with the blasts. Only mild tremors were felt after the tests, which ERDA described as explosions in the medium yield range with explosive power equivalent to between 20,000 and 200,000 tons of TNT.

Empire State Building Is Used for Suicide

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP).—Despite pleas from horrified tourists, a man plunged to his death from the 86th-floor observation deck of the Empire State Building, police reported.

The man, Ronald Radetz, 26, apparently waited until the two guards on duty yesterday afternoon were out of sight and then climbed on top a four-foot guard rail. He spoke to no one before jumping. No suicide note was found, police said.

Claim Product Just as Good

Exiled Cuban Cigar Makers Send Smoke Signal to Havana

By Stanley Meisler

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Feb. 4.—For more than a decade, exiled Cuban cigar makers have been trying to take over the U.S. market vacated when the famous Havana cigar fell victim to the U.S. trade embargo.

Creating a market for an expensive, quality cigar is a slow process, but the exiles were making good headway last year. Then came the bad news—U.S. officials began to talk about lifting the Cuban embargo.

Then, for the exiles, came the good news. Cuban military intervention in Angola soured any immediate U.S. plans to lift the ban.

Now the exile cigar makers—about a dozen manufacturers in Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic—look forward to their market gains and even to the day when they might have to face competition from the real McCoy.

First Impact

Roberto Garcia Cordova, a Cuban exile and chief of production for the National Tobacco Co. here, said in a recent interview, "The only thing that worries me is the first impact that Cuban cigars would make on the American market. Everyone would want to smoke a Cuban cigar. But that would last only six months. Then, we would recuperate.

"I have spent my whole life in tobacco," Mr. Garcia went on. "We produce better tobacco here in Honduras than in Cuba. The Cuban aroma is good. But ours is just as good."

Moreover, Mr. Garcia said, Cuban cigars cost 20 per cent to 25 per cent more to produce than Honduras cigars.

Luis Martin, an American who is general manager of the company, said that Cuban cigars would face higher U.S. tariffs than Honduran cigars even if the embargo is lifted. Honduras is entitled to special tariff rates, while Cuba presumably would not be.

In any case, Mr. Martin said, "Cuban cigars would not hurt us in any way. We welcome them on the market. They would rejuvenate interest in cigars."

Mr. Garcia said that after the revolution that brought Fidel Castro to power, Cuban cigar makers settled in the United States, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic.

Many, it is said, brought with them the Cuban tobacco seed used to produce the noted Havana leaf.

Mr. Garcia said that it was difficult to make quality cigars in the United States because the U.S. tobacco leaf was not good enough and it was too expensive to import tobacco from elsewhere. As a result, he said, the exiles at five cigar factories in Honduras, four in Nicaragua and three in the Dominican Republic were making the best cigars outside Cuba.

Hondurans traditionally had grown tobacco and smoked what Mr. Garcia called "a rustic cigar." Until the exiles came after 1960, there was no scientific growing of tobacco in Honduras.

The National Tobacco Co., the biggest in Honduras, has been operating for 10 years. Mr. Garcia said that his company produces 2 million cigars a year and sells 1.75 million to the United States. The rest is sold in Central America and Europe.

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Northrop Repays USAF $564,013 In Junket Fees

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP).—The Northrop Corp., one of the nation's largest military contractors, has been forced to return $564,013 to the Air Force in improper charges for entertaining Pentagon employees, the Defense Department said yesterday.

William Clements jr., deputy secretary of defense, said the Pentagon also has suspended final payment on all Northrop contracts, other than those with firm, fixed prices, until an audit is completed.

Mr. Clements said that in the future the firm will be required to demonstrate the reasonableness of all indirect overhead costs charged to the government and that its figures will be checked until auditors are convinced they are valid.

Meanwhile, it was learned the congressional Joint Committee on Defense Production is preparing to make public the names of dozens of Pentagon officials—including several generals—who were entertained at hunting lodges maintained by Northrop, Rockwell International Corp. and other defense contractors.

N.Y.C. Fire Kills 10

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Ten persons, including seven children, died early today when fire swept through a six-story apartment block on Manhattan's upper West Side.

Ford Is Planning Campaign Trip to New Hampshire

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (NYT).—President Ford, whose bid for the Republican presidential nomination rests on making the most of his White House incumbency, will take part in only one overtly political event in a two-day tour of New Hampshire next weekend.

"It's a campaign trip. You know it's a campaign trip," Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, said Monday after outlining the six events scheduled for Mr. Ford's first appearance in New Hampshire as an entrant in the state's Feb. 24 presidential primary.

The events were to include a meeting with state and local officials of both parties, an address marking the 50th anniversary of the Nashua Chamber of Commerce, attendance at church services, a news conference for New Hampshire reporters and a speech to students at the University of New Hampshire.

The only purely political event planned between Mr. Ford's arrival in New Hampshire Saturday morning and his departure the next night, Mr. Nessen said, was a meeting Sunday afternoon with Ford campaign workers and their families.

7 Women, 5 Men Selected as Jury For Hearst Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4 (AP).—A jury of seven women and five men was selected today to determine whether Patricia Hearst willingly participated in a bank robbery with the terrorists who kidnapped her exactly two years ago.

The selection of the 12 regular jurors and four alternates—three men and a woman—climaxed an exhaustive search that lasted six days, with proceedings on five of them behind closed doors. The panel of 36—18 men and 18 women—from which the jury and the alternates were picked was arrived at late yesterday.

After a delay of about 20 minutes, while attorneys and the judge debated whether first to hold a closed hearing on motions, lawyers for the defense and prosecution exchanged a list of the 36 names, each side silently checking a name to be eliminated.

The defense had 12 challenges and the government eight, and neither side was required to give a reason for choosing as it did.

The jury includes two of the youngest women questioned. The youngest is Linda Magnani, 24, a San Francisco receptionist. Also on the jury is Marion Abe, 30, a stewardess from Burlingame.

The other men and women on the jury are mostly mothers and fathers—one with seven children. The defense had said it would seek a jury that would include parents who could identify with the plight of the Hearsts.

Argentina Gets 2 New Ministers

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 4 (UPI).—President Isabel Peron swore in the new economy and labor ministers today.

Central Bank president Emilio Mondelli assumed the economy post and Miguel Unamuno became the new head of the Labor Ministry. Mr. Unamuno led the Bank Workers Union before becoming the chief city councilman of Buenos Aires.

Mr. Unamuno was expected to serve as an intermediary between Mrs. Peron and the powerful Peronist labor movement, whose direct influence in the government appeared to be eroding.

News Analysis

Removal of 2 U.S. Generals Stirs Debate

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (NYT).—The recent removal of two U.S. generals for displays of "abrasiveness" has focused attention on a debate in the armed services over the qualities needed to command forces of well-paid and educated volunteers and for daily contact with sensitive foreign allies and arms purchasers.

Air Force Maj. General Hoyt Vandenberg, the son of a former chief of staff, has been removed from his post as head of the U.S. Military Mission in Iran because he was "too abrasive."

Lt. Gen. Robert Fair, commander of V Corps of the Seventh Army in West Germany, was removed because of loss of confidence on the part of his superior, Gen. George Blanchard. According to sources in West Germany, Gen. Fair, known as a "hard-nosed" commander, tried to "run his corps like a squad" and "rode" his subordinates hard.

Two opposing views on the qualities necessary for a commander in the present U.S. military environment are heard in the services.

Doctrines Change

Among younger officers, especially those who have been in contact with the volunteers who have replaced the draft forces, the basic approach is that careful handling is necessary for men learning to use new and complex weapons in services midway through changes in basic doctrines.

Senior serving officers and many retired generals on the other hand believe that the odds against the United States in a conventional war with the Soviet Union are so great that an adequate defense cannot be attained without tough, hard-driving leadership.

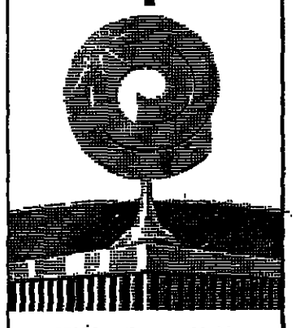
To younger officers the removal of Gens. Vandenberg and Fair was understandable.

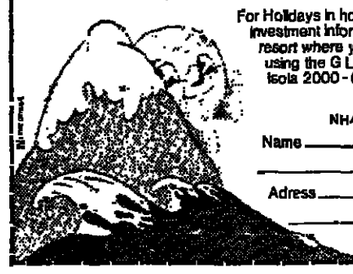
"That stuff doesn't go anymore," said a lieutenant colonel of armor. "We're not fighting a war. We're training to win the next one. You're not dealing with draftees but with volunteers who've been told they're important and with ef-

retired, on the other side of the argument vehemently contend that abrasiveness in war and peace is a necessary element of leadership. Viewing the removals of Gens. Fair and Vandenberg, they wonder, as old soldiers have for all time, what their services are coming to.

In their view abrasiveness is not necessarily a bad quality in a commander. A vitriolic tongue, they hold, can spur men to ac-

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lis, Lynn, Denise, Art, Ellyn,
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Thursday, February 5, 1976

Stirrings in Poland

Five years have now passed since the turbulent period in which massive riots by Polish workers forced the ouster of Wladyslaw Gomulka as Communist party chief and his replacement by Edward Gierek. Major concessions made to the populace at that time permitted restoration of order, and an oppressive quiet has dominated the Polish scene ever since.

Now, however, there are signs of new stirrings, particularly among intellectuals. Underground reports from Warsaw suggest that several hundred professors, artists, writers, students and the like have signed open letters demanding genuine freedom of speech and of press and other civil liberties. They have also protested planned constitutional changes that would formally establish in basic law the dominance of the Communist party over the Polish state and government.

It would be unwise to exaggerate the significance of these stirrings. There is no sign that the dissident intellectuals have the kind of close ties with the Polish working class that, in 1956, permitted the Poles to carry out a peaceful anti-Soviet revolution whose continuing consequences still make Warsaw a special place in Eastern Europe.

Gierek himself has produced improvements in the standard of living and in opportunities for able and ambitious young people, achievements that have contributed to the stability of the past half-decade. At last month's Polish party congress, Leonid Brezhnev arrived from Moscow to indicate personal approval of the Gierek accomplishments.

Nevertheless, the stirrings among Polish intellectuals coincide with worsening economic weather in Poland, in part a reflection of the sharply increased price Moscow is collecting for its oil and in part of damage done to the vulnerable Polish economy by Western recession and inflation. Gierek could run into trouble as he tries to balance still unsatisfied demands for better living standards against Poland's strained resources.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Campaigns Unlimited

By abolishing all restraints on political expenditures by individuals and organizations, the Supreme Court has opened wide the doors to a return of the evils that the 1974 Federal Campaign Reform Law was intended to prevent.

The court upheld the limit of $1,000 on individual contributions to a candidate but probably rendered the limit a nullity by permitting a contributor to spend unlimited amounts on behalf of a specific candidate as long as he did not coordinate his expenditures with the candidate's own campaign committee.

The court tries to deal with this seeming contradiction in two ways. On practical grounds, it argues that "such independent expenditures may well provide little assistance to the candidate's campaign and indeed may prove counterproductive." Yet few big contributors are likely to share this view. If they place newspaper or television advertisements or rent space on a thousand billboards carrying the message, "Elect Candidate Jones," most will be reasonably sure that Mr. Jones will not consider their efforts "counterproductive" or of "little assistance."

Secondly, the court notes that, if such expenditures can be shown to be controlled or coordinated by the candidate, they should be treated as if they were direct contributions and be subject to the $1,000 limit. But can control or coordination be proved? That will be difficult at best; it will be impossible unless there exists a federal election commission with a large, well-trained staff capable of policing this gray area.

Since the court declared that the existing commission had been appointed in a constitutionally defective way, it is imperative that Congress in the next 30 days adopt legislation establishing a new commission on a sound basis. Without such action, there will be no one to carry out the important sections of the law that the court upheld—public financing of presidential candidates, full disclosure of campaign contributions and the limit on the size of contributions.

Rep. Wayne Hays of Ohio and other enemies of the law won a substantial victory in the court's ruling. That victory will be greatly enlarged if Congress now defaults on re-establishment of the election commission. The leadership of the House has a responsibility to see that no such default occurs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Along the Primary Trail

What the American public wants is not so much someone in the words of John Kennedy " to get this country moving again" as someone to reassure the nation, to restore confidence in the American political process.

The need seems to be appreciated by political figures in both parties with their patriotic insistence on the virtues of the United States. This is a task more easily performed by familiar and experienced faces: reassurance is more readily accepted from reassuring men.

That is what has given new strength to the prospects of Mr. Humphrey as the acceptable candidate around whom the Democrats could unite if no new savior appears along the primary route It is what continues to give hope to Mr. Ford. But who is ultimately elected to the White House in November may well depend as much on the performance of the economy over the next few months as on anything that happens along the primary trail.

—From the Times (London).

The Future in Rhodesia

The Rhodesian whites can draw either of two conclusions from what they see over their western horizons. They can decide that meaningful concessions to African demands must be resisted lest they should lead to the gathering panic of a civil war, such as they have observed not only in Angola but also, last time round, in the Congo. Or they can see in the disaster of Angola a warning that since change has to come it had better be brought about sensibly and deliberately rather than by leaving the result to the malign influences of tribal rivalry and foreign intervention.

Rhodesia is a country riddled with racial prejudice, permeating the entire social and economic fabric of the country . Yet, for all that, it remains bewilderingly true that Rhodesia lives for the most part a relaxed and peaceful life. One reason for this condition is the self-censorship of the news media and the ban on South African newspapers.

But a more important reason is the nature of the country itself—mainly agricultural, dozy in the heat, eschewing the political sophistication of South Africa, let alone of Europe, and calmly assuming, on the white side, that it can ride out its future crises as successfully as it has ridden out 10 years of international sanctions.

—From the Guardian (London).

Free to Catch Cod

The British government has done everything to reach an honorable agreement with Iceland. Mr. Wilson has offered a further voluntary reduction in the British catch. He has done this in the knowledge that it will mean loss of jobs and trawlers laid up.

The Prime Minister has withdrawn the navy frigates while there is no hope of negotiations continuing. He has further offered the trawler owners a subsidy to defray certain losses caused by the attentions of Icelandic gunboats. On Monday, the gunboats were again harassing our fishermen and cutting their warps.

If, as now seems only too likely, the shaky coalition government in Iceland cannot muster the authority to agree a compromise with Britain, then that is as much patient diplomacy as our long-suffering fishermen should be asked to swallow.

The navy must go back in. Our trawlers must be protected. Our fishermen must be free to catch cod within the limits laid down by international law.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

Mrs. Gandhi's Power

Most obviously the decision not to hold the elections due this spring exposed Mrs. Gandhi's unwillingness to put her popularity to the test. Scarcely less plain is the record of press censorship—broadcasting has always been under government control—with the passing only last week of a bill making current restrictions permanent. Thus no kind of public dialogue nor any adequate or reliable flow of information reaches the literate urban public on whose support and confidence the exercise of government in India must depend. Worst of all are the signs that Mrs. Gandhi's leadership of the Congress party is more and more managed by a cabal of personal advisers, not all of them persons who have won national repute. In short, the charge made when the emergency was first imposed—that it was done to prolong and strengthen Mrs. Gandhi's personal power—still lies.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 5, 1901

LONDON.—The Daily Express states that all records in ocean telegraphing were broken after the Queen's funeral, when the correspondents of the big American newspapers filed with the cable companies messages that took up whole pages for transmission to New York. One company alone carried 25,000 words in the description of the funeral to American papers. The previous record was 13,000 words, during the jubilee.

Fifty Years Ago

February 5, 1926

WASHINGTON.—The War Department Appropriation Bill calling for an army of 118,583 enlisted men and 11,749 officers, approximately the present strength, was reported in the House of Representatives today. The bill calls for an expenditure of $339,500,000, a million above the budget estimates and an increase of $6,965,000 over last year's appropriation. The bill would allocate $15,256,000 to the air service.



'Oh, God! I Knew We Should Have Given Moynihan More Support in the UN.'

Back to Containment—or Forward

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The revival by Mr. Kissinger of the cold war concept of "containment" ought to start the alarm bells ringing in the Kremlin.

Kissinger recalled in his San Francisco speech the "nightmare" of Soviet expansion after World War II, which led the West to "contain and isolate the Soviet Union" so that it would settle for peace. Containment served us well, he concludes, and Soviet expansion was checked.

Now the Soviet Union threatens, "for the first time in history," more distant lands in the Middle East, Asia, and Africa. It is therefore once again "our responsibility to contain Soviet power," though without global war. But can it be done in a world that has changed so much? He believes that it can, because the Western powers "possess vast strengths to contain Soviet power, and to channel it in constructive directions."

A Restatement

When U.S. officials were asked if there was anything new in the San Francisco speech in which "containment" had reappeared, they said that it was merely a restatement of policy. But they want the world to regard it as an important speech, as one of Kissinger's most comprehensive attempts to put détente in its historical and political context.

The Kremlin's own analysts, however, will study the speech for pointers to future policy rather than to past history. To them "containment" is a codeword of the kind that makes the Kremlin see red. They would find it difficult to believe that Kissinger has dug it up from the past merely as a "restatement" of policy—even if he intended it to be seen as such. Indeed, the whole question of containment was dealt with at greater length in earlier versions of the speech, which went through something like 10 drafts, as Kissinger's most important statements usually do.

A U.S. official who was asked how this compares with the old version of containment devised by George Kennan, the architect of U.S. foreign policy after World War II, explains that this is a more "activist" policy than the old model. Kennan's containment, he said, was designed to block the expansion of Soviet power once and for all, so that the United States need not exert itself endlessly against it. What Kissinger was saying now, the official explained, was that no such final solution was possible. The Soviet Union had emerged as a superpower. The problem could not be "solved," as Kennan proposed to do. It had to be "managed" for as far ahead as we could see.

Off the Record

The thinking that went into this new statement of policy—to which all of Kissinger's close aides contributed—remains off the record. But some may be glimpsed from remarks made on the record by Helmut Sonnenfeldt, one of Kissinger's closest aides, during a discussion in Washington at the time the speech was being prepared.

Sonnenfeldt, who had just returned from the visit to Moscow with Kissinger, revealed something of the discussion held with Brezhnev on Angola. "We made it clear to the Soviets," he said, "that when such—perhaps marginal—shifts occur in the power relationship, the other superpower is going to look for and find compensation. And if we proceeded upon that route, we would become prisoners of the iron law—that sooner or later there will be conflict."

He did not know what effect this had on Brezhnev, he said, but they had made their case as best they could, and they would see what the future brought. In the meantime, however, Kissinger has evidently determined to reintroduce containment as a term, if not yet as a new policy. Sonnenfeldt conceded that "Soviet imperial impulses" can feed on the instabilities in the world at large, but the West was not without recourse.

The containment policy Sonnenfeldt was now describing was designed, he explained, to build on Kennan's containment. After World War II, containment had sought to counterpose "external power"—that of the United States and its allies—to Soviet power. But today Soviet power had leapfrogged many of the barriers set up in the fifties. The Soviets, he said, were acquiring "the habits of imperial conduct," as in Angola, where they were attempting to impose a minority regime by force of arms, Soviet and Cuban.

While Soviet power had grown enormously, he said, the growth had been highly uneven, leaving Moscow with many vulnerabilities. Among them was a new "permeability" of Soviet society, with new requirements from the outside world. This made it possible for U.S. policies to have an impact on the way in which Soviet power grew, and on the manner in which it was employed. Ostracism, on the other hand, would stimulate the totalitarian impulses inherent in both Russian and Soviet history, and would lead the Soviet leaders to concentrate on the accumulation of power.

This is the old Kissinger plea for developing inside Russia the kind of leverage that could, as he argued again in San Francisco, establish a new "pattern of restraints and network of vested interests," which would bind both sides to the policy of co-existence. Kissinger's speech was a powerful appeal to the American people, both passionate and closely reasoned, to give him the tools, and the support, to finish the job on which he had embarked. He used SALT as an example of the promise that his policies contained, and Angola as an example of dangers that the failure of his policies would bring.

He presented it as a major contribution to the election campaign, an invitation to the American people to join in a great "national debate," which would forge a new unity, a firm purpose, out of the doubts and torments that had been afflicting them. It deserves to be read as such and to be seriously debated, for its forceful and elegant construction does indeed make it into a policy statement of rare intellectual distinction.

But statements of this kind have many facets, and those who write them realize that the same words will be read by different audiences in different ways. To the Kremlin, "containment" is a threat. But it may be intended as a warning that Soviet failure to cooperate with Kissinger could lead to his early departure from office, and to the return of the cold war.

A Problem Without Borders

By Tom Wicker

WEST BERLIN.—Should judges sentence criminal offenders to prison in order to subject or expose them to "rehabilitation" programs—to "cure people to be law-abiding," as a Scandinavian delegate put it here to an international conference on comparative criminal sanctions.

That question evoked lively debate but not much of a consensus among representatives of the United States and most West European nations. The dominant American view was that sending a person to prison to be rehabilitated, to the extent that any nation ever really tried it, had failed as an anti-crime policy and resulted in unfair and sometimes inhumane treatment of offenders.

Those who agreed with this attitude, among the judges, government officials and academics meeting at the Aspen Institute-Berlin, argued that "the purpose and justification of confinement is punishment." Beyond that, they generally agreed, imprisonment could serve the purpose of "incapacitation"—protecting society by taking the criminal out of circulation, at least for a time—and might have some "deterrent" effect on potential offenders.

Sweden's Example

Nor should there be any embarrassment about the idea of *punishment for criminal offenses*, others contended, as long as it was not inhumane, irrational or unequally administered among those committing the same crimes.

Sweden, for example, has been moving away from its former belief in the possibilities of rehabilitation, but not toward harsher punishment. Now the Swedes more nearly imprison people for what was described here as "the general prevention" of crime; but at the same time, they have been shortening prison terms, improving the physical conditions of confinement, seeking alternative forms of punishment and operating on the assumption that lenient criminal sanctions will prove more effective than long, tough prison sentences.

Americans like U.S. District Judge Marvin Frankel of New York argued that the rehabilitation ethic had in practice resulted in a system of indeterminate sentences that often kept the offender in confinement longer than warranted by the gravity of his offense.

The trouble is that the authorities responsible for determining when an offender might be "rehabilitated" have had neither the knowledge nor the resources to do the job except arbitrarily and haphazardly. Nor is there any real evidence that prison rehabilitative programs have had any substantial effect in converting offenders to law-abiding citizens.

But French delegates, in particular, argued that "the rehabilitative philosophy has not been given a fair trial" since no society had as yet committed the necessary resources to make it work. If the poor conditions prevalent in most prisons could be improved, in this view, the potential of rehabilitative programs might be greatly improved.

British officials reminded the conference, moreover, that even if rehabilitation was a failure in prisons, such programs still could be useful for offenders not sentenced to prison, and for those coming out of confinement. Officials and sociologists from the Netherlands warned against total abandonment of rehabilitative efforts; such programs, they maintained, could still be useful in certain individual cases.

At least two other issues striking to a non-professional observer surfaced in the discussion here. One was on the question whether any prison policy—rehabilitative, punitive or otherwise—could have much effect on crime rates, since so few people are apprehended, convicted and sent to prison, compared to the enormous number of crimes committed. Most participants thought only a larger social policy could have much effect on crime rates.

Some Useful Impact

But Franklin Zimring of the University of Chicago Law School argued that the small number of persons imprisoned and jailed included, at some point, almost all habitual offenders, so that their "incapacitation" did have some useful impact. A prison reform policy that reduced the number in prison, he said, would come at the cost of higher crime rates.

A second point of interest was the possibility that some crime rates can be substantially lowered by methods connected neither to the criminal justice system nor to larger questions of social policy. It was pointed out, for example, that in the United States automobile thefts per 100,000 youths between 15 and 17 years old—who are the most likely perpetrators of this crime—have declined by about 20 per cent since 1970, when almost all other crimes have been on the increase.

Why? Federal legislation forced the installation of steering wheel locks on new automobiles. Similarly, X-ray equipment had almost surely been more responsible for the decline in airplane hijackings than such a "deterrent" as the death penalty for hijackers.

Letters



HIGH AND WET—The 362-foot Japanese freighter Musa on Moose Point at Searspoint, Maine, after high winds the ship combined to drive it ashore. The ship was

Illinois: A Waterl For Ford

By Evans and No

CHICAGO.—Grass-roots s for Ronald Reagan the dwindling but ever mo servative Illinois Republica ty threatens to make a W out of a state still regard President Ford's national gists as total insurance a early reverses.

The Illinois primary Ma has always been counted the Ford campaign for a whelming victory in a ma dustrialized state to nega sible earlier losses in less cant New Hampshire, Flori North Carolina. But if M loses those three primari best he could hope for a win in Illinois and at w shattering defeat—a Wat which would conceivably b incredibly early end to a cumbent President's ca for the nomination. The p in Illinois, as elsewhere, the regular Republican or tion and its hierarchy cou a Potemkin village witho stance. Although Mr. Fo leads in private Illinois po greater Reagan intensity grass roots makes it unwi the President to depend state to salvage his campa

Private Predictio

This contrasts sharply w surances given Republica tionwide by Howard Ca the Ford campaign cha Scarcely three months ag laway was privately pre 90 per cent of the vote preferential primary here.

This nonsense has been teracted by sober, confiden ports to the White Hous Reagan could win a third delegates elected by distr March 16. But, seeming mused by presidential ina ity, even these Ford partis sume a runaway. Forme Richard Ogilvie, Mr. Ford campaign chairman, public dicts a 2-to-1 victory.

Such continuing unrealist casts are based on a gros estimate of what the Pr gained in enlisting almost tire Republican hierarchy, ed by Ogilvie and Sen. C Percy. "You have to st understanding this fact o one prominent pro-Ford R can confided to us. "Th simply no party organizat Illinois today."

Thus, Ford endorsemen county chairmen have significance, particularly ir state Illinois, where Rea strongest and where the precinct committeemen ar pendently elected satrap tense Reagan support amo publican activists has cause party leaders to abandon th ship and head for the unc ted lifeboats.

County chairmann James topher of Peoria first an the President but switch uncommitted when shown of his precinct committ backing Reagan. While I Republican congressmen s Mr. Ford, four are not run Ford-pledged delegates—se cause they fear rank-and-f prisals.

A Turncoat

What's more, the Pr himself averted one symbo back only by extraordinary Rep. Ed Derwinski endorsi Presiden. In the early goi later announced he would an uncommitted delegate. quired a telephone call fr old congressional colleague Ford, with less than 24 h spare, to hold Derwinski i

Others are not so suscept leadership. Ogilvie, widely sidered the greatest gover Illinois in the post-war e still resented by grass-roo publican activists as a b big-government turncoat presence may hurt the Pr as much as it helps him. Percy is probably the most lar politician in Illinois but he remains a liberal ema to old guard Republic Reagan forces, consequentl joiced when the President Percy among his vice-presi prospects.

One additional and highly tional ingredient must be in. Militant anti-abortion in Illinois are all out for R and are being integrated i organization.

Consequently, the pres supporters rely on an Illinoi primary appearance on the dent's limited campaign sch But what he needs more visibility here is a threshol tory in New Hampshire, F or North Carolina. Otherwis of the President's biggest h in the state told us, "we'll to start thinking about an native to Reagan."

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News Analysis

Moro's Party Seems to Need More Than Dollars Can Buy

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, Feb. 4 (NYT).—Amid recent controversy over U.S. secret support for political parties here, an underlying question now being quietly debated is whether new money from Washington could really be crucial in preventing the Communists from sharing power.

The United States has spent more than $75 million here since 1948, primarily to underpin the Christian Democratic party and its politicians, but also to support other non-Communist groups. Another $6 million was scheduled for this year but disappeared of the plans apparently prevented the money from finding its way to the designated politicians.

Judging from the draft report of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, the $6 million would have resumed a covert program that had been in abeyance for nearly three years. The decision to provide the funds reflected the conviction in Washington that money would somehow enable the Christian Democratic party and the *reformers in it* to put a new face on the party and win back disillusioned voters.

No Longer Vital

However, many diplomats and politicians here now seem convinced that U.S. funds, whatever their value in the past, are no longer vital to a rejuvenation of the Christian Democrats.

"With a lot of will and a little imagination, the Christian Democrats could recover all by themselves. American money is not the key any more," an experienced diplomat said.

There was a strong argument for U.S. money when it began flowing here in 1948, the year of the crucial election. The Communists had been in the post-war coalition government then, and the Christian Democrats were struggling to keep Italy from swerving left. The U.S. funds poured in and the Christian Democrats emerged with more than 48 per cent of the vote, a resounding success.

The arguments for more support prevailed in the years to follow. According to the House Committee report, some $65 million was spent here in the next five years. Another $10 million came in from 1969 to 1973, when Ambassador Graham Martin was in Rome. Mr. Martin also won approval for $800,000 under "no questions" conditions for Vito Miceli, an Italian general now on trial on charges involving right-wing plots to overthrow the government.

Now the Christian Democrats, who have dominated Italian politics for the last 30 years, usually relying on other non-Communist parties for support in coalitions, are *not* in danger of sinking for lack of party funds. It is their record that threatens them, not their treasury.

The party's problems have arisen primarily from its failure to mature, grow and change. Internal pressures have been building within the society, but the Christian Democrats, torn by divisions and a patronage system of feudal factions within factions, have seemed unable to rise to new challenges.

The bureaucracy is rusty and unresponsive. The citizens' simplest responsibilities—picking up an income-tax form, for example—are major operations that can take hours. Italians who retire may wait months before government pensions are paid.

The wealthy and the self-employed can still avoid taxes easily, but salaried workers, the first targets of reform, have their taxes withheld from wages.

Because of this lack of response from the top and a general absence of public confidence that the voices below are being heard, many Italians look to other power centers—in despair and protest, to the Communists.

"If one center of power doesn't seem to give you equity," a university professor said, "then you look for another—a union, a faction, some apparatus like the Mafia. You try to be heard somewhere. And the Communists tend to respond."

Part of the Christian Democrats' problem has been the obstacles in the way of the younger men in the party. "Young Turks" who challenge a factional leader and show ambition soon find themselves without a political future. *Independents don't run* in Italian politics, they wither.

The Christian Democrats, in the view of many here, need some dramatic proof of efforts to modernize the machinery of government, to respond more to *the needs of the voters* and to show that they are aware of problems and are sincerely trying to solve them. And there is no doubt that they need some fresh and younger faces.

"It's difficult to change when you've been in power for thirty years," said one Christian Democrat. "But we have to try to regain a certain spirit and convince Italians that we are really going to do something. It better be soon—before it's too late."



Associated Press.

FELINE FINE—That's the way the Associated Press started its caption on this photo of a yawning cat.

Moro's Anti-Recession Plan Is Presented to Socialists

ROME, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Premier-designate Aldo Moro, trying to form Italy's 38th government in 32 years, today announced an emergency program against inflation and recession including a 75-per-cent tax on corporate profits exceeding the 1974 level.

The "soak-the-rich" program also included a crackdown on *illegal exports of currency*, a salary freeze for high income workers and state investment to create jobs for some of Italy's 1.05 million unemployed.

Mr. Moro submitted his plan in separate meetings to the Socialists and other parties whose support he wants for a one-party minority government of his Christian Democrats.

The Socialists said their directorate would meet tomorrow to study the program and then accept or reject it.

The Socialists have said they would support by parliamentary abstention a one-party minority government of Mr. Moro's Christian Democrats if the economic recovery program satisfied them.

The Christian Democrats have only 264 seats in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies. Although the 31 Social Democrats have pledged their unconditional support, Mr. Moro still needs assurance the Socialists will not use their 61 votes against him. The *Christian Democratic leadership* has refused to risk governing alone without advance pledges of enough outside parliamentary support.

Mr. Moro's program includes his plan for fighting 7-per-cent unemployment, 17-per-cent inflation and the plunge of the Italian lira, which has lost more than 10 per cent if its value in unofficial dealings since Mr. Moro's caretaker government shut down official currency markets on Jan. 21.

The Socialist party secretary, Francesco de Martino, declined to comment on the proposals but told reporters who pressed him for details: "Certainly there is [still] the possibility" of Mr. Moro forming a government.

If the Socialists reject the economic program, Mr. Moro would have to abandon his efforts to form Italy's 38th government in 32 years. President Giovanni Leone would then probably have *to call national elections in the spring.*

Spanish Strikers Occupy Church

MADRID, Feb. 4 (UPI).—After two weeks of work stoppages in Valladolid, 1,500 of the 35,000 strikers *occupied a church today* to protest an alleged tough bargaining stance by local management, labor sources said.

In Madrid, riot-control police prevented about 4,000 students from marching to the Ministry of Education to present a petition demanding university reforms.

A government official here said that opposition political and labor leaders are rotating a wave of striking throughout different sections of the country in order to keep labor unrest constantly in the headlines.

India Election Is Postponed For a Year

Delay Called 'Rape' Of the Constitution

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4 (AP).—The *lower house of the Indian* Parliament voted today to give itself an extra year in office, postponing national elections at the urging of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government. A member of the opposition called it "rape on the Constitution."

The government asked for the unprecedented one-year delay in *parliamentary elections "so that* all-round stability and continued progress is insured" under Mrs. Gandhi's national emergency. It was the first postponement of *parliamentary elections since* independence in 1947.

"You are committing rape on the Constitution by reducing the constitutional rights of the people to mere mockery," said Somnath Chaterjee, a member of the militant Marxist *Communist* party, at the start of the three-hour debate.

The House of the People voted, 165-20, in favor of the government bill after Law Minister H. R. Gokhale defended continuation of the *state of emergency* declared last June and postponement of the elections. The five-year term of the lower house was to have expired on March 18.

"The forces which want to subvert and destroy democracy are still there," *Mr. Gokhale said*, defending the move. "They might be lying low. But they are not dead."

10,000 Arrests Reported

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4 (UPI).—An opposition member of Parliament said today that 10,000 leaders and workers of his party have been arrested in the last four days in the southern state of Tamil Nadu, taken over by Mrs. Gandhi's government last Saturday.

E. R. Krishnan, a member of *the ousted Dravida Munnetra* Kazhagham party (DMK) in Tamil Nadu, told Parliament that "all telephones of the former DVK ministers and legislators have been cut" since the take-over.

Mrs. Gandhi removed the DMK government, which had been in power nine years, and imposed presidential rule on the state. After the take-over, Gujarat remains the only one among India's 22 states that is not controlled by Mrs. *Gandhi's Congress* party.

Drought Ends Precipitately

BRASILIA, Feb. 4 (UPI).—An inspection by the interior minister of an agricultural area hit by the worst drought in 10 years was called off yesterday—because of heavy rains.

Interior Minister Mauricio Rangel Reis's special plane had difficulty landing at the airport in the small city of Montes Claros, 250 miles west of Brasilia, because of a sudden rainstorm. Continuing heavy rain forced Mr Rangel *Reis to cancel scheduled tours* of the drought-affected area.

Multirace Dance Dropped by Hotel In S.-W. Africa

WINDHOEK, South-West *Africa*, Feb. 4 (AP).—Multiracial dances in a hotel here have been abandoned because of violence instigated by whites who object to integration.

The Kaiser Krone Hotel has allowed multiracial dancing on Saturday nights for five months. But the dances have been plagued with brawls and threats of violence against the management, which has been the target *of a fire bomb attack.*

The hotel manager said yesterday: "We have had too much trouble from the white South-West Africans, so the dances must end."

South-West Africa is ruled by *South Africa* under a *mandate* rejected by the United Nations, which demands that the territory's black majority be granted independence.

Thais to Retain U.S. Advisers

BANGKOK, Feb. 4 (AP).—The *United States will keep* military advisers in Thailand after the scheduled March 20 deadline for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the country, official Thai sources said yesterday.

A U.S. Embassy offici-l here declined to speculate on the number of advisers, saying that consultations between the two governments are continuing. But the Thai sources said that the two governments *had tentatively* agreed on a figure of 3,000.

The sources said that the U.S. military mission might include about 280 men assigned to the U.S. Military Assistance Group in Bangkok, with other advisers *stationed at installations outside* the capital.

Iran Warns of Cut in Buying U.S. Arms, Citing Rising Costs

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (NYT).—Iran, the Pentagon's biggest-spending foreign customer, is threatening to cut back its arms purchases because of the rising cost of weapons and a drop in oil revenues.

The immediate issue, according *to officials of the Defense* Department and State Department, is whether Iran will go ahead with its order of six Spruance-class destroyers costing $2 billion.

Iran had been encouraged by the Pentagon to buy the destroyers, which are among the most advanced ships now joining the U.S. Navy, so it could establish a naval presence in the Indian Ocean.

The Defense Department recently informed Iran of a 50-per-cent increase in the price of the destroyers. The price increase reportedly provoked an indignant reaction, and Pentagon officials said it was now unclear whether Iran will go ahead with the deal.

Other Advanced Weapons

Apparently in *retaliation* for the sharp increase in the price of the destroyers, officials said that the Iranian government has threatened not to buy other advanced weapons the Pentagon had wanted to sell Iran. Among the other weapons listed by officials were the F-18 lightweight fighter now under development by the Navy, the AWACS airborne command post being developed by the Air Force and a new transport plane being developed by the Air Force.

Iranian orders of U.S. weapons have increased from $524 million in 1973 to $3.9 billion in 1974 and $2.6 billion last year. Iran ranks as the Pentagon's largest foreign customer because of $10 billion worth of arms and military services on order with U.S. firms.

Recent Treasury Department studies show that Iran's investible surplus—or the difference between its revenues from exports and costs of imports, including weapons—will drop from $10.7 billion in 1974 to $2.7 billion this year.

The Defense Department, which has been following the administration policy of encouraging foreign military sales to offset in part a balance-of-payments deficit caused by the high price of foreign oil, has been raising its weapons prices to meet inflation and to recover some of the cost of developing the weapons.

More Complex Ship

When Iran *ordered two of the* Spruance-class destroyers in December, 1973, the Defense Department quoted a price of $256 million for each ship. That was about double the price the U.S. Navy was paying for the ships. The explanation offered by Pentagon officials was that Iran wanted a more complex ship which would not be delivered until the 1980s.

When Iran increased its order in 1974 to six destroyers, the Defense Department said the unit price was decreased to $234 million. Recently, however, the Defense Department *said the price* had been increased to $338 million a destroyer because of inflation since the original contract was signed in 1973 and inflation anticipated *before the ships can* be built.

H.R. Baukhage, Radio Newsman Of '30s, '40s, Dies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP).—Hilmar Robert Baukhage, 87, at one time a noted *radio commentator* and a veteran newspaperman, died Saturday after a long illness.

Mr. Baukhage, who opened his radio broadcasts in the 1930s and 1940s with "Baukhage Talking," was the first person to give a live news broadcast from the White House. That was on Dec. 7, 1941.

He was in Berlin, in September, 1939, when Germany attacked Poland, and he broadcast live the outbreak of World War II.

In 1945, Mr. Baukhage won the National Headliners Club Award *for the best domestic broadcast* of the year. It was for his broadcast on the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the President's burial in Hyde Park, N.Y.

Blazo Jovanovic

BELGRADE, Feb. 4 (UPI).—*Blazo Jovanovic*, 69, a veteran Yugoslav Communist official who in 1941 helped Marshal Tito organize partisan units to fight the Nazis, died today, the national news agency, Tanjug, reported.

After the war, Mr. Jovanovic was *Premier of* Yugoslavia's Montenegro Republic.

S. Africa Truck Crash

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 4 (AP).—Forty Africans are feared to have been killed in a truck which left the road and crashed into a river near Bulwer, Natal Province, the South African Broadcasting Corp. reported yesterday. Police have recovered six bodies and six persons are in a hospital.

"We'd like to think that more people fly TWA across the Atlantic because we're terrific."

The in-flight crew in the picture may have something. But of course everyone has their own idea.

Bill Slattery, vice president of schedules, believes TWA's 187 departures every week from Europe, North Africa and the Middle East to a total of 35 cities in America have more bearing on the subject.

Harriet Korn, director of in-flight, puts up an interesting case for the choice of 2 films and 8 tracks of international audio on every Trans World Service flight.

Dieter Buehler, head of dining, says that the choice of 3 meals in Economy and 5 in First Class is a much more satisfying reason.

Jules Rondepierre, interior designer, suggests that TWA's comfortable Twin Seat is more to the point.

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*By international agreement there's a nominal charge for in-flight entertainment. And for alcoholic beverages in economy class.

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Tree That Bears Fruit Too Sour to Eat

THE crab apple tree, or crab tree, offers two gifts to mankind—fruit too sour for the palate and wood too hard for the skull. In bludgeon-wielding times, "crab-tree cudgel" was tautological: it was all but inconceivable that an effective club could be fashioned from anything else. Thus Graham Greene, in "Lord Rochester's Monkey," voices his suspicion that this irascible earl vented his anger against the poet John Dryden by having him beaten up by "bravos and crab-tree cudgels."

As a maker of jelly from crab apples picked from my own tree I can testify that a more delicate, more delicious jelly does not exist; the crab apple often enters into, and improves, jellies made from other fruits less bountifully provided with pectin, the substance that makes jellies gel. Crab apple jelly, though not unknown elsewhere—it is made in Russia, for instance—seems to be most appreciated by the Americans and the English, though it is perhaps questionable whether what the latter call crab apple jelly, which they have been making for centuries in their cottages, is quite the same thing as the American version. This jelly used to be the standard British accompaniment for roast pork; but nowadays it seems to be felt that crab apple jelly is too delicate for a meat as robust as pork, so the more forthright apple sauce has replaced it.

We may be underestimating the versatility of the crab apple when we restrict its use to jellies, preserves, spiced fruit, pickling, and, of course, cider, which is the primary reason for the cultivation in some European areas of small acid apples which are sometimes called crab apples and sometimes cider apples. Nowadays we find the crab apple too mouth-puckering for eating in its natural state, but it is possible that our ancestors felt differently, before the accession of sugar cane educated them to anticipate a sweetness which it was not always nature's intention to provide. Tunisians today pick the wild crab apples, smaller than those of America, which grow in their mountains and eat them raw by preference.

The crab apple presents two enigmas: Where did it come from, and where did its name come from? It certainly originated well to the north, somewhere in Eurasia; Scandinavia has been suggested, but Siberia seems more likely. *Malus baccata*, the Siberian wild crab apple (also called the cherry apple or the cherry crab), bears small yellow or red, very hard fruits, and may well represent the primitive form from which the other species evolved. As for the unexplained name, it would not seem unreasonable to consider it a description, suggested by the crab. This might be attributed to a comparison with the fruit, for crab apples are frequently wizened and scarred with scabs, while crabs present a certain misshapen Martian appearance, but as the tree seems to have been known as the crab tree before it added the name of its fruit to its title, we should perhaps seek the resemblance in the tree rather than in the fruit.

Even the ordinary apple tree is apt to be gnarled, with branches starting low and spreading widely (evoking the 10 legs of the crab?) and the crab apple exaggerates even more the squat and ramified form of the ordinary apple. In winter especially, when the branches are almost bare, its sprawling shape might, with the aid of a little imagination, suggest the grotesqueness of the crab. It would seem rather less likely that the word is a corruption of "scab," despite the name once given to this tree in the north of England, as reported in 1562 in Turner's "Herbal": "In the Southe contre a Crab tre, in the North contre a Scrab tre."

The Tree

The tree which provided my own crab apple jelly was a simple working plant devoted to producing fruit, but it was beautiful all the same. It shared with most crab apples the habit of blossoming very thickly, so that in spring it was a tremendous unbroken mass of blooms; every flower seemed to set fruit, for it was soon covered as thickly by bright yellow to bright scarlet fruits, a little bigger than the largest cherries. It must have been an old tree, for its lowermost branch, which projected from the tree parallel to the ground and almost touching it, was of impressive girth; yet one year, small as the individual apples were, their collective weight was so heavy that it split this mighty bough from the trunk where it joined it—that is, at its thickest point. I could not possibly use all the fruit this single tree bore, so most of it was left on its branches, which enabled me to check on another characteristic reported of crab apples: the fruit remains attached to the tree throughout the winter—until, it seems, the new growth of spring pushes it out of the way.

My tree was presumably of the species *Malus coronaria*, whose habitat is the northeastern United States—a spacious northeast, since it runs from southern Ontario, New York and New England west to Wisconsin and south to Missouri and North Carolina. Still farther south is the territory of *M. angustifolia*, the southern crab apple. The prairie crab apple is *M. ionensis* and *M. fusca* is the Oregon crab apple, another modest name, since its range extends from Alaska to California. American crab apples are larger than European varieties, and are perhaps tastier, if one may judge from the fact that American bottled spiced crab apples are exported in considerable quantity to Europe. Of course this might indicate simply marketing skill—or could it be because Western Europe possesses no genuine crab apples?

The question is heresy. The reference books say that there are about 25 species of crab apple, indigenous to North America, Asia and Europe. But I have never seen a crab apple tree in Europe (where I have lived for lengthy periods in France, Holland and England) and no Europeans to whom I have described the American crab apple recognized any native species akin to it. I wonder if it exists in Europe at all west of some climatic line—of East Germany, say (except for isolated imports of ornamental trees from Asia)? It is on record that Charlemagne ordered crab apples planted in his domains and it is also reported that in Swiss prehistoric lake settlements, small sour crab apples have been found whole, while larger ones were cut in two, apparently for drying. But these accounts were put into English by Britons, and England calls any small wild acid apple a crab. British publications equate the crab apple with *Malus sylvestris*, which means simply "forest apple." The French translation for crab apple is *pomme sauvage*, "wild apple." German gives us *Holzapfel*—"tree apple," not very precise either. None of these terms in the three principal Western European languages suggest that a fruit is being discussed which is by its nature different from any other apple found growing wild; but in America and Russia, crab apples, wild or cultivated, mean a special sort of apple.

(c) *1976 Waverley Root.*

Picasso Insurers Ready for Talks

AVIGNON, France, Feb. 4 (AP).—The insurers of the 119 Picasso paintings stolen by three armed men from an exhibition in the Palace of the Popes here Saturday said yesterday that they were ready to negotiate with the thieves.

The collection of 201 late works by the artist, unsigned and donated to the city shortly before his death in 1973, was insured for 10,897,000 francs ($2,476,560).

Louis Chauchat, director of the insurance company, said after a long meeting with police and museum president Paul Puaux that "we are ready to seek contacts and a direct discussion with the current possessors of the paintings."

Mr. Chauchat's company specializes in insurance of works of art.



Brigitte Mups/Sipa

Scherrer blazer, left, a Chanel version, center, and a Givenchy.

The Surefire Style of the Blaze

By Hebe Dorsey

FASHION

PARIS (IHT).—The blazer came out the great winner in last week's couture collections. Although blazers have been around quite a while, they are still surefire fashion. Women like the neat, tailored look—and the informality which makes them right with both pants and skirts.

This spring's blazer is slightly longer; the couturiers emphasized the length by showing them over clothes in contrasting colors. Another couture idea was the silk blazer, such as the red one at Give Saint Laurent's version crisp it looked as if it out of a cookie-cutter Chanel's the trick was two tweed fabrics, a pattern for the blazer th the skirt. Guy Laroche his over a striped jumpsi Scherrer gilded the lily ing gold braid on the sporty models.

Music in Italy: Pall of Good Taste at the Opera

By William Weaver

NAPLES, Feb. 4 (IHT).—Outside Italy, Nino Rota's music is perhaps better known than his name. He is the composer of scores for many of the most successful Italian (and non-Italian) films since the war—nearly all of Fellini's, for example, including "La Strada," Visconti's "Rocco and His Brothers," and, more recently, "The Godfather," which won Rota an Oscar.

In his own country, Rota is a familiar figure also in the concert hall, the opera house, and the church (he has written some distinguished sacred music). And this season, his operas figure in the programs of several Italian houses.

The San Carlo here in Naples has just given a Rota world premiere: "Torquemada." The piece has a curious history. The composer began setting it during the war, and apparently finished it around 1943. In subsequent years, he did some retouching, but could never quite make up his mind to have it staged. Last year, the San Carlo successfully presented a more recent Rota work, "Aladin and His Magic Lamp." Subsequently the management of the theater persuaded Rota to take "Torquemada" out of his trunk and allow it to be given.

Rota's decision may not have been wise. This 30-year-old "Torquemada" is a curious effort, not one of his best. Rota excels in light-hearted music (his comic opera, "The Italian Straw Hat," is a gem). Based on a Victor Hugo tragedy, this "new" opera would have needed the pen of Verdi or, at least, of Ponchielli. Though all sorts of terrible things happen, on or off stage, the music remains anodyne throughout, always skillful, agreeable, melodious (without being tuneful). Only occasionally is there a Roxy-like crescendo, complete with crashing cymbals; for the most part a pall of good taste hangs over the scene (and the pit).

The San Carlo did Rota proud, however. Maurizio Arena drew unusually silken sounds from the orchestra. One of Italy's most brilliant designer-directors, Virginio Puecher, was called in. His sets were simple and sober, and his staging generally good; the last act involved pointless climbing of st Cava sang the title role, solid basso, and with an stage presence. Robleto and Wilma Vernocchi young lovers. Both strai voices occasionally, but v erally appealing, especi pretty Miss Vernocchi. B in the cast was the bass Ferrin; the king's comfid ties up the several strin plot.

ENTERTAINMENT IN N. Y.—

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new plays: "27 Wagons Full of Cotton" by Tennessee Williams and "A Memory of Two Mondays" by Arthur Miller are being revived on the same program under the direction of Arvin Brown. Clive Barnes finds the choice of plays "adroit, adept but cruel; symbolizing how well Williams is surviving, and how grievously Miller is fading." The Williams one-acter, about the owner of a cotton gin who burns down the competition, "has a pungency and sexuality that still works," says Barnes. While the Miller play, about a boy saving up for college during the Roosevelt years, "is mawkish, sentimental and rambling," Barnes found both plays brilliantly staged. The Phoenix Theater cast "is one of the best ensembles we have had in America in years," with Meryl Streep a "knockout" in both plays.

"Long Day's Journey Into Night," in a Bicentennis which started life at the Center in Washington now moved to the Academy of Music, theatrical history, accor Clive Barnes. Its dir Jason Robards, who pl elder Tyrone son in the 1956 staging and is now the father. Barnes says "really interesting thin the play is the manner it can survive almost practice, given the right He takes Robards to director, for a seeming "to reach the pain of It was as though Robs taken the level of the drawing room comedy—not." As an actor, Robs fered something from role of watching and The other three actors—z well as the wife, Michael as the younger son an Conway as his brother—impressions. "The actin sionate and the play has way with the heart."

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

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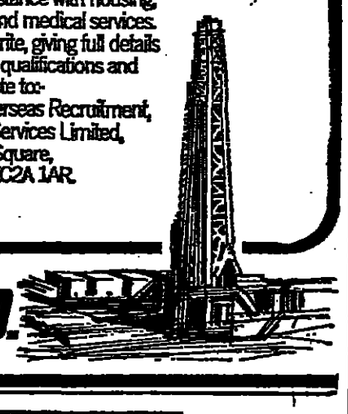
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...SBURG, West Germany, (Reuters).—Volkswagen- ...holding talks with several ...r and foreign car firms on ...g them with car parts ...duction machinery in or... ...ake up some of VW's un... ...roduction capacity, a com... ...pokesman said today.

...ser Corp. said yesterday it ...to buy up to 300,000 four- ...r 1.7-liter base engines and ...120,000 manual axle-trans... ...(called transaxles) from ...a straight cash basis. The ...kesman declined to put a ...n the deal.

...September, VW signed an ...ent with American Motors ...o supply it with water- ...four-cylinder 2-liter en...

...VW spokesman said the ...engines deal was com... ...separate from the subject ...ssible VW assembly plant ...United States.

...*annot completely exclude* ...orm of further coopera... ...th Chrysler, but there are ...plans and a final deci... ...a VW assembly plant has ...been taken," he said.

...es in the Chrysler deal ...produced at the central ...gine plant in Salzgitter ...transaxles in Kassel, he

$100 Million Saving

...SCOTT, Feb. 4 (NYT).— ...reement will save Chrysler ...$100 million since it will ...ve to build plants to ...the parts in the United ...On top of such a large ...ent, Chrysler would have ...the costs of labor, parts ...aterial needed to make its ...gine.

...sler's new subcompact will ...ed on the vehicle intro... ...last fall by its French ...ary, Simca, and will be the ...S. subcompact to have an ...mounted sideways.

...step by Chrysler is one of ...aken by U.S. auto makers ...ve turned to their foreign ...aries, and in Chrysler's ...a foreign competitor, for ...ars and major parts. The ...for smaller and more ...t cars has been growing ...he energy crisis.

...*sler has also begun to im...* ...subcompact car, the Ar... ...om Japan until it begins ...d its own subcompact, set ...e 1977.

...Motor will import a sub... ...ct, the Fiesta, in the spring ...7 from its European sub... ...

United Auto Workers union ...d angrily, saying the Chrys... ...al will mean the loss of a ...ndous number" of jobs in ...an, Indiana and Ohio. ...vice-president Douglas Fra... ...ser accused top Chrysler officials ...of going back on a promise to ...build all parts for a new 1978- ...model subcompact car in this ...country.

...Mr. Fraser said he wanted to ...meet with company officials "to ...try and persuade them to change ...their mind." Only three months ...ago, he said, Chrysler vice-presi... ...dents assured him and other UAW ...officials that "all tools, dies, ...parts and assembly would be in ...the United States."

Chrysler U.K. Union Leaders Support Move to End Strike

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP-DJ).—Union leaders at Chrysler's facility in Linwood, Scotland, approved an agreement today to end a week-old strike by about 5,000 workers there. Work could resume tomorrow if the pact is ratified at an early-morning meeting of the employees.

The dispute was over a union claim that 50 parts packers transferred to Linwood from a nearby plant should receive about £1 a week extra, to put them on the same scale as workers doing similar jobs at Linwood. After conciliation talks in London, the company agreed to pay the additional money at least until the end of June, when a new contract is due to be negotiated.

The union pressed its claim despite warnings from company and government officials that the strike jeopardized Chrysler's government-assisted recovery program. London is providing up to £162 million in aid over the next four years to keep Chrysler U.K. in business, though the work force is being trimmed to 17,000 from 25,000.

West German Bank to Discuss Sharp Rise in DM's Value

FRANKFURT, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—The Bundesbank central council will discuss tomorrow the effects of the sharp rise of the deutsche mark on the foreign exchange market, but is not expected to cut the bank rate to ward off possible speculative monetary inflows into West Germany, banking sources said today.

Despite recent cuts in international interest rates and foreign pressure for such a move, particularly from France, the Bundesbank sees no domestic reason for a bank rate cut, they said.

The West German bank rate was last changed on Sept. 12 when it was cut to 3.5 from 4 per cent.

Domestic bank liquidity is high, money supply is expanding fast and important wage negotiations due to be settled soon will partly determine the course of monetary policy this year, the sources said.

Uncertainty and instability in the joint European float is mainly due to the transfer into marks of funds seeking refuge from the lira and French franc and to a reassessment that the mark was relatively undervalued within the float, they said.

Bundesbank director Heinrich Irmler said last week no easing of credit policies is needed currently. However, the sources said economic data released yesterday shows the West German recovery from recession is not proceeding as smoothly or as fast as was hoped.

It showed production dropped almost 1 per cent in December after rising for four months and foreign new orders fell at a much faster rate.

One banking economist said the Bundesbank would only cut the bank rate if and when interest rate pressure from abroad and a further weakening in the West German economy coincide.

Upward pressure on the mark within the joint float has already eased and may subside further when the market realizes the German economy is not improving as fast as expected, he added.

The banking sources said there is also some doubt that the nation's trade surpluses will remain at the recent high level due to increased price competitiveness, possible trade protectionism by some nations and the mark's increasing strength against the currencies of Germany's main trade partners within the float.

Belgian Support Operations

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—The Belgian National Bank spent the equivalent of 9 billion francs (about $225 million) in support of the Belgian currency in the week ended last Monday, informed sources said today.

The drop of 9.02 billion francs is almost entirely due to sales of dollars to keep the Belgian franc within 1.5 per cent of the guilder under the Benelux joint float, the sources said.

Dollar Down in Tokyo

TOKYO, Feb. 4 (AP-DJ).—The dollar for overnight delivery declined sharply here today as the Bank of Japan apparently suspended dollar support purchases after taking about $200 million at 303 yen during the morning.

After opening at 303 yen for overnight delivery, unchanged from yesterday's closing, the spot dollar declined to 301 yen at one time early in the afternoon. It turned upward toward the close and ended the day at 301.326 yen.

Court Backs Westinghouse Uranium Plan

May Be the First Step To Settling of Dispute

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4 (AP-DJ).—A federal judge here approved yesterday an agreement between Westinghouse Electric Corp. and a group of utilities that settles a dispute over who will get the 15 million pounds of uranium the company has in its inventory or on order.

But the arrangement does not settle the more far-reaching dispute between Westinghouse and the utilities over an additional 65 million pounds of uranium that the Pittsburgh-based company was obligated to provide to the utilities over the next 20 years under contracts it terminated.

The arrangement does provide for a first step toward a possible out-of-court settlement of the disputes over the 65 million pounds of uranium for which Westinghouse has no assured source of supply, according to a statement issued by the company last night.

The statement said that the arrangement "provides for the establishment of a utility committee to enter into discussions and negotiations with Westinghouse looking toward the possible amicable resolution of the dispute regarding utility uranium needs beyond the 15 million pounds and related financial matters."

Westinghouse asserted in September that it was legally excused from completely fulfilling the terms of the supply contracts because the price of uranium had soared due to unforeseen circumstances such as the Arab oil embargo. The utilities responded by instituting legal action against Westinghouse.

Details of the uranium allocation were not disclosed. Westinghouse said only that the 15 million pounds of uranium would be delivered "on the basis of the utilities'" claimed requirements. In return, the utilities dropped their demands for preliminary injunctions.

Westinghouse indicated last month that the financial impact on the company could be "severe" if it has to fulfill completely its uranium-supply contracts when it is 65 million pounds short of the promised amounts. The company has said the average price in the contracts is $9.50 a pound, plus "normal escalation," while uranium is currently selling on the open market as high as $40 a pound.

Westinghouse noted that some 13 utilities have filed suit in federal courts challenging its right to be excused or seeking damages relating to the cost of obtaining the uranium on the open market.

The federal court cases were consolidated for pretrial purposes in federal district court here.

Westinghouse added that a suit is pending in a state court in Pittsburgh, and three suits have been filed by Swedish utilities in Stockholm.

Lebanon Banks to Open

BEIRUT, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—The executive board of the Lebanese Bankers' Association decided today to reopen banks in Lebanon from Feb. 12, an association spokesman said. The recent civil war forced the banks to close.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Ford Proposes Plant in Egypt

Ford Motor Co. has formally proposed to the Egyptian government plans for a joint venture to build diesel engines and assemble trucks and tractors. A Ford spokesman says the value of the joint venture "is in the general area" of $150 million, with most of the money coming from third-party investment. Because Ford has business dealings with Israel, the company is on the Arab boycott list and thus formally barred from doing business in Egypt. In recent months, Ford officials have had discussions with the Egyptian government on ways to get off the boycott list.

Innovative North Sea Oil Financing

Occidental Petroleum and the Thomson Organization have obtained financing for North Sea oil production through an innovation that allows revenues from one oil field to be used as collateral for another. Occidental of Scotland Inc. and Thomson Scottish Associated Ltd. obtained separate loans to develop oil production from the Claymore field. Both these organizations have interests in the Piper field, for which previous financing of $250 million was arranged. The innovation is that after creditors of the Piper field loans have been satisfied, revenues generated by it can be used to satisfy creditors of the Claymore field. In the Claymore financing, Occidental will receive $175 million for seven years at 1.75 points above interbank Eurodollar rates for the first four years and 1.875 points above for the remaining three years. In addition, lending banks receive fees ranging between 0.375 and 0.625 per cent, depending on the amount provided. Similar charges were established for a $100-million, seven-year loan to Thomson North Sea Ltd. However, this loan provides only limited recourse to the Piper assets. To compensate the lending banks for the additional risk, Thomson has agreed to pay a royalty of 3 per cent of its share in production from Claymore and a royalty of 2.5 per cent of its share of the Piper field in excess of 642 million barrels. Under the Piper financing arrangements, the lending banks receive a royalty of 2.5 per cent on Thomson's share of the first 642 million barrels, which is the current estimate of the proven recoverable reserves. For both the Claymore and Piper fields, Occidental has a 36.5-per-cent interest and Thomson 20 per cent. Getty Oil holds a 23.5-per-cent interest in both fields and Allied Chemical holds 20 per cent.

'Significant' Gas Find in Texas

Standard Oil Co. of California and Freeport Minerals Co. have announced a "significant" discovery of natural gas in Texas. The well will be the world's deepest gas producer. Drilled to 24,482 feet, the well, on a preliminary test, flowed gas at a rate of 49 million cubic feet a day. The field is near the Texas-Oklahoma border. The companies say drilling the well cost $3.3 million.

Deal Termed Unattractive for Shareholders

Crane to Fight Tenneco-Anaconda Merger

NEW YORK, Feb 4 (AP-DJ).—Anaconda Co.'s biggest shareholder, Crane Co., indicated yesterday that it will oppose the proposed $500-million acquisition of Anaconda by Tenneco Inc.

In response to the announcement Monday that the two companies had agreed in principle to merge, Crane asserted that "certain possible legal and financial questions" had been raised by the proposal.

Crane chairman Thomas Evans later stated in an interview that "we don't consider (the proposal) very attractive to Anaconda shareholders."

Tenneco and Anaconda preliminarily agreed for Tenneco to acquire Anaconda through the issuance of 0.255 share of a new $7.25 cumulative, convertible voting preference stock for each of Anaconda's 22.1 million shares. The stock would be convertible into 3.08 shares of Tenneco common.

Crane already has an outstanding tender offer of $20 principal amount in 8-per-cent subordinated debentures for each of up to five million Anaconda shares. As of last Thursday, it said it had received 4.1 million, or about 18 per cent, of Anaconda's stock.

The financial questions of Crane referred mainly to Tenneco's 1974 balance sheets. It asserted that Tenneco's total debt at the end of that year amounted to $2.79 billion, or about $610 million more than shareholders' equity.

It noted that Tenneco's inventories during 1974 had increased by $300 million, or more than its reported earnings to common shareholders of $285.9 million. It also noted that Tenneco was using the first-in-first-out method of accounting for its inventories, so that inflationary costs were not considered.

Nonetheless, despite his questions about "where did the cash come from to pay the dividends?" and the advisability of using FIFO accounting, Mr. Evans said he would not necessarily oppose any merger of Anaconda and Tenneco. Rather, he stated, the current proposal is not attractive.

Noting that the proposal calls for the issuance of convertible preference stock, which he termed "about the same as common," he said, "Anything that gives Anaconda shareholders Tenneco common isn't very attractive. The convertible preferred would be behind $2.8 billion in debt."

Both Tenneco and Anaconda declined to comment on the Crane statements.

Final terms of the merger have not been set, and approvals from shareholders and directors of both companies are needed. The federal government also has said that it intends to study the merger proposal.

Tenneco is a diversified oil, manufacturing and gas-transmission company. Anaconda's major interests are in copper and aluminum, but it also has uranium holdings. Crane, whose offer has been opposed by Anaconda, produces industrial, building and construction products.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Amerada Hess

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	879.60	974.60
Profits	38.34	67.81
Per Share	1.00	1.77
Year		
Revenue	3,214.10	3,774.00
Profits	128.40	201.36
Per Share	3.34	5.25

American Motors

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	615.00	493.00
Profits	7.48	— *5.58
Per Share	0.25	

*Indicates loss.

American Telephone & Telegraph

Year	1975	1974
Revenue	38,957.20	26,174.40
Profits	3,147.70	3,174.50
Per Share	5.13	5.28

Clark Equipment

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	340.50	366.60
Profits	7.84	10.81
Per Share	0.58	0.79
Year		
Revenue	1,424.60	1,370.60
Profits	46.62	43.50
Per Share	3.43	3.19

Dow Chemical

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,280.00	1,250.00
Profits	166.00	134.00
Per Share	1.80	1.35
Year		
Revenue	4,890.00	4,940.00
Profits	616.00	557.00
Per Share	6.65	6.03

GAF Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	253.10	232.90
Profits	4.97	3.52
Per Share	0.30	0.22
Share Diluted	0.28	0.22
Year		
Revenue	964.40	948.80
Profits	30.95	28.52
Per Share	2.06	1.85
Share Diluted	1.79	1.63

Kaiser Industries

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	250.30	284.20
Profits	7.95	11.26
Per Share	0.26	0.43
Year		
Revenue	1,031.00	947.40
Profits	76.66	38.27
Per Share	2.73	1.34

Middle South Util.

Year	1975	1974
Revenue	923.02	815.33
Profits	86.20	94.80
Per Share	1.70	2.14

Ogden Corp.

Year	1975	1974
Revenue	1,491.26	1,858.12
Profits	47.03	46.62
Per Share	4.62	4.52
Share Diluted	4.01	3.93

PPG Industries

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	531.00	441.77
Profits	30.53	17.58
Per Share	1.47	0.84
Year		
Revenue	1,886.65	1,744.00
Profits	88.96	92.40
Per Share	4.28	4.44

Tenneco

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,500.00	1,400.00
Profits	80.40	68.70
Per Share	0.93	0.83
Share Diluted	0.84	0.73
Year		
Revenue	5,600.00	5,000.00
Profits	342.90	314.10
Per Share	4.15	3.98
Share Diluted	3.63	3.35

Net Rises Slightly At Sanyo Electric

TOKYO, Feb. 4 (AP-DJ).—Sanyo Electric Co. said today its net profit for the year ended Nov. 30 totaled 5.78 billion yen ($19.2 million), up from 5.75 billion yen a year earlier.

Sanyo's sales in the latest period were listed as 350.2 billion yen, against 358.9 billion yen a year earlier.

The company expects a net profit of more than 6 billion yen in the current year on sales of 400 billion yen. Officials cite brisk exports of color television receivers for the projected higher profit.

Gas Stocks Lead Advance On Wall St.

Dow Index Gains 4 In Heavy Turnover

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (IHT).—Stocks of natural gas producers attracted the strongest following on the New York Stock Exchange today, while the overall market continued to forge ahead in heavy trading.

The interest in the "gas" stocks appeared to reflect speculation that federal price controls on natural gas may be dismantled soon. The issue is being debated in the House, and a formal vote on the matter is expected shortly.

As for the market's general performance, analysts said its own internal strength has been the major factor inspiring confidence.

"More and more people are jumping on the bandwagon in search of stocks that may have missed some of the big upturn since the beginning of the year," said one analyst.

The Dow Jones industrial average showed an advance of 4.01 points to 976.62, and about 1,130 Big Board issues gained compared with about 450 decliners.

At 3 o'clock the average was up 3.7 points.

Volume totaled 38.27 million shares, compared with 34.08 million yesterday.

Among the issues responding to the possibility of removal of natural gas price restrictions were Superior Oil, up 5 1/2 to 197, Mesa Petroleum up 1 to 28, Halliburton 6 5/8 to 162 5/8, and Louisiana Land & Exploration 2 5/8 to 26 7/8.

American Telephone, which reported higher earnings, edged up 1/8 to 55.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in heavy trading.

The Amex index rose 1.28 to 98.32.

Syntex gained 1 1/4 to 34 5/8, while Edgington Oil rose 3 1/4 to 30 3/4.

Maritime Fruit Carriers fell 2 5/8 to 2 1/4 on the over-the-counter market. It said a preliminary review of its financial situation indicates it is in default under the terms of certain credit agreements.

Prices on Treasury bills plunged sharply in moderate trading, raising yields by 6 to 10 basis points.

Dealers said the bill sector was entering a period of slackening commercial demand at the same time that the volume of new bill offerings was expected to continue increasing.

Also affecting the market, according to the dealers, was the uncertainty around results of the Treasury's 8-per-cent note offering, which prompted a further sharp decline among coupons.

In Chicago, heavy selling in the closing minutes produced losses of up to nearly 7 cents a bushel in grain futures on the Board of Trade.

The selling was influenced largely by a possibility that rain expected on the West Coast might shift over into the southwest where moisture is needed on the winter wheat crop. Some profit-taking on previous long positions also was noted in the major pits, however.

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Weekly net asset value
on February 2, 1976
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $34.41
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $25.10
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

These securities having been placed privately outside The Netherlands, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Dfls. 100,000,000

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Washington D.C.

8 per cent Dutch Guilder Notes of 1976, due 1983

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
BANK MEES & HOPE NV
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.

February 5, 1976

FCE Quotations

Feb. 2, 1976		Mar	Jun	Sep
DJIA	bid	958	961	961
971.35	offer	964	980	985
FTI	bid	405	400	405
412.3	offer	415	415	425
TKDJ	bid	4650	4600	4600
4670.29	offer	4750	4800	4900

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.
Keratsraat 363 Amsterdam.
Telex: 14102.
Phone: 25 47 53.
Cable: INDEXCHANGE

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Financial Highlights - in millions of US-Dollars -	as per the end of the financial year (september 30) 1974/75	1973/74	1972/73
Balance Sheet Total	3,430	2,078	1,492
Loans, Advances and Deposits with Banks	1,230	996	903
Loans and Advances with Customers	2,028	934	509
Credit Volume	2,338	1,265	660
Capital and Reserves	36	23	17
Profit for the Financial Year	14	8	3

Following the allocation of the net profit to the reserve funds and the increase of the nominal capital in October 1975 by US $ 14 million our own funds now amount to US $ 64 million.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 4

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
43¾	32⅜	AbbtLab .80	17	383	42⅞	41	42⅛	+ 1¼
47¾	33¼	ACF In 2.60	9	32	47⅛	46¾	47⅛	
10½	7	AcmeClv .50	7	9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅞	1½	AdmDg .04e	9	19	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
12¼	7¾	AdmEx .91e		50	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
6⅛	2⅛	Adms Millis		7	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¼
12¾	3¼	Addressog	19	673	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
10	7	Advlnv .24e		31	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
29⅛	17¼	AetnaLf 1.08	14	796	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ 1⅛
43⅞	31	AetnaLf pf 2		1	38½	38½	38½	
13⅞	6⅝	Ahmans .20	8	172	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
5	1⅝	Aileen Inc	17	285	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
80¼	44¾	AirPrd .20b	19	130	78	76⅞	77¾	+ 1¼
16½	4⅞	AirbnFrt .60	14	33	15⅞	15½	15⅞	
23⅜	10⅞	Alrcolnc 1	6	82	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
2⅛	1	AJ Industris	7	24	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
22	10½	Akzona 1.20	35	32	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ¼
14⅞	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	8	4	16⅜	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
99¼	78	AlaP pf9.44		z20	99¼	98	99¼	+ 1½
17⅞	9	Alaska Intrs	10	322	16¾	15¾	16¼	
19⅜	12⅞	AlbanyIn .60	16	4	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	AlberloC .36	23	7	7½	7½	7½	
24⅞	12¼	Albertsn .72	9	77	22¾	21½	21¾	− ⅞
25⅞	16⅝	AlcanAlu .40	36	744	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜	− ¼
16¾	7½	AlcoStd .68	6	85	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	+ ¼
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	23	49	25¾	25¼	25½	− ⅜
7⅝	2½	Alexdrs .26e	7	133	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
11⅜	6¾	AllegCp .95e	25	57	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ¼
32½	20⅜	AlgLud 1.80	7	75	33¾	32⅝	33	+ ¼
37⅛	31⅜	AlgLud pf 3		5	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅜
20	12⅞	AlgPw 1.60	8	67	12⅞	14⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
21⅞	3⅜	AllenGrp .50	13	60	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
42	37	AlldCh 1.80	10	299	41⅝	40⅝	41	
15⅜	8⅛	AlldMnt .60	7	55	11⅛	11½	11⅞	+ ½
15⅝	9	AlldProd .60	21	7	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	− ¼
48½	15⅞	AlldStr 1.60	9	68	49	48⅜	43⅛	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅛	Alld Suprmkt		93	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
15	6⅝	AllisChal .40	7	245	15	14⅞	15	
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
12½	5⅞	AlphaP Ind	9	20	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
50¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	27	168	45⅝	45¼	45½	− ⅛
46⅞	25⅝	AmalSug 3a	3	20	35	34½	34¾	+ ⅜
55½	23⅞	Amax 1.75	12	y249	52⅝	53	53⅝	+ 1⅛
130½	77	Amax pf5.25		z7	130	129¾	130	+ 2⅛
16½	6	AMBAC .68	7	19	16⅞	15⅞	16	
6¾	3	Amcord .20	6	122	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
19¾	12¼	Amerce 1.20	6	5	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	
33	26½	Amrc pf2.60			34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜
23⅜	14⅞	A Hess .30b	5	1174	21¼	20¼	21¼	+ 1¼
57¾	41½	A Hes pf3.50		303	51⅞	50¾	51⅞	+ 1¼
22	7⅛	AAlrFilt .48	11	53	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Airlin		1016	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	3¾	A Baker .30	10	31	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
42⅞	20⅞	A Brnds 2.80	8	335	40⅞	39⅞	40	− ⅛
27⅞	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	14	376	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	5	AmBldM .40	6	22	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅝
34½	23	AmCan 2.20	8	162	33⅝	32¾	33⅝	+ ⅝
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ¼
3⅞	⅞	AmCen Mtg		11	1⅜	1½	1½	− ⅛
30⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	9	695	27⅞	27⅜	27¾	+ ¼
13	6¼	Am Distill		16	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
27½	16½	ADistTel .56	12	16	26½	26¼	26⅜	+ ¼
6	2¾	AmDualVt		25	6	6	6	+ ¼
13½	11	ADul pf.84a		9	13¼	13¼	13¼	− ¼
22¼	14¾	AmEPw 2	9	565	22¾	22¼	22½	− ⅛
12⅞	3⅜	AFamily .23	9	295	10⅞	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
6	2	AmFin Sys		25	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
23½	20⅞	AG Bd 1.96e		33	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ¼
17¾	13⅝	AGenCv 1.32		7	17⅜	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	9	A Gnlns .60	8	1391	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	− ⅛
25½	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		47	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅛
17	15	A Gins pf.90		1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	− ⅛
16½	8⅝	AmHoist .80	5	204	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
40	27⅜	AmHome 1	24	757	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛	+ 1⅛
191½	133	A Home pf 2		2	162¼	152¾	162¼	− 1
26	15⅞	AmHosp .34	27	265	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	− ⅜
5	1⅞	Am Invest		7	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
8⅞	3½	A Med'cl .12	8	145	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	1¼	A Medicorp	6	242	7⅛	6⅞	7	
7½	3⅛	Am Motors		1990	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
38¾	29⅜	ANatG 2.54b	7	342	36¾	36	36	+ ½
11	3⅝	AmSeat .20e	6	59	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
15¾	5⅝	A Ship 1.07t	10	25	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ¼
22¼	8⅛	AmStand 1	9	547	23⅜	22¼	23	+ 1
63	43¾	A Std pf4.75		16	65	63	65	+ 2
9⅝	6	AmSterll .30	12	104	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
31½	24⅞	AmStrs 1.60	5	78	27¾	27⅜	27½	− ⅛
55⅝	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	11	1651	55⅛	54½	55⅛	+ ½
58½	49	AmT&T pf 4		165	58⅛	57¾	58⅛	+ ¼
48¾	40½	ATT pfB3.74		70	48⅞	47⅞	48	
47⅝	39¾	ATT pfA3.64		7	47⅛	46¾	46¾	− ½
10¼	8⅛	AWalWk .70	5	116	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ½
14¾	11	AW Spf1.25		z30	14	14	14	− ¾
16¾	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z200	16¾	16¾	16¾	
20⅜	8⅛	Ameron 1	5	41	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅞
8	2⅞	AmesD .10e	6	20	7⅜	7¾	7¾	
22	10⅝	Ametek 1	9	83	21⅜	21⅜	21½	+ ¼
23⅞	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	13	1016	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ⅝
22	13¾	Amfac Inc 1	5	76	17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
40⅞	23⅛	AMP Inc .41	44	168	33	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	6⅝	Ampco .40a	5	21	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Ampex Corp	20	632	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
4⅛	1⅝	Amrep Corp		26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
43	25½	Amstar 2.40	6	114	43¼	42⅝	42⅞	+ ⅜
8⅞	7½	Amstr pf.68		61	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ¼
71⅞	35¼	Amsted 4	5	9	70	70	70	
8¼	4½	Amtel .32	6	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
22¾	13½	Anacond .60		552	20⅛	19⅜	19⅜	− ¼
28⅝	14	AnchrH 1.20	10	27	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
41	20⅛	AndCly 1.20	8	32	41⅞	40⅛	41⅛	+ ¾
8⅛	4½	Angelica .12	9	147	6⅝	6	6¼	
13¼	4¼	Anixter .16	4	26	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
22⅛	8⅝	AnsulCo .53t	5	77	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¾
15	9⅛	Apache .50	10	223	13⅝	12⅞	13⅞	+ 1⅛
25⅛	9½	ApcoOil .49t		34	25	25	25	− ⅛
4⅞	11-16	Apeco Corp		255	3	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
16½	9⅛	AQL Corp 1	6	335	17⅜	16½	17	+ ⅞
73	63	ApPw pf7.40		z18	73	73	73	+ 3
4	1¼	Apllid Mag	15	11	3½	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
56⅝	38	ARA Sv 1.06	17	166	56⅝	53¾	56¼	+ 2¼
13⅛	6⅝	ArcataN .44	8	90	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	22	ArchDan .M	13	203	24½	24	24¼	
4⅛	1⅝	Arctic Enlr	16	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅞	1¾	Aristar		7	2⅝	2½	2½	− ⅛
17⅞	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	141	17	16¾	16¾	
108¾	103¾	ArlPpf 10.70		z50	109	108½	109	+ ½
8⅛	4¾	ArkBest .35r		30	7⅝	7½	7⅝	− ⅛
24⅞	20	ArkLGs 1.70	7	193	24⅞	24¼	24½	+ ½
4	1⅜	Arlen RltyD		666	4⅛	3¾	4	+ ⅜
34	23	Armco 1.60a	9	136	33½	32⅞	33	
31⅞	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		34	32⅛	31⅛	31⅞	
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z20	49	48¾	49	+ 1
28⅛	17¾	ArmstCk .80	20	225	28⅛	27⅞	28¼	+ ¼
17½	10⅞	ArmRu .20e	8	28	16½	16¼	16½	
16¼	10½	AroCorp 1	8	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
13½	5⅜	Arvin .13r	28	52	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ½
47¾	26	ASA Ltd .80		283	32⅛	31¼	31½	− 1⅛
19¾	12	Asarco .60	19	357	16¼	15⅝	15¾	− ¼
26⅞	16½	AshlOil 1.70	6	108	25¾	25⅞	25¾	+ ⅜
50½	36¼	AshlO pf2.40		2	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
38½	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	14	143	37¾	37	37	− ½
26¾	17¾	AsdSpg 1.40	8	53	28⅛	26⅞	28⅛	+ 1⅛
11½	5¾	Atblons .60	5	159	12	11¾	12	+ ½
5⅞	1¼	Atico Mtg		16	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
19¾	12⅞	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	32	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	15	695	89½	88	89⅞	+ 1⅛
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z100	48	48	48	+ ½
183¾	129	AtlRch pf 3		4	150¼	148½	150¼	+ ¾
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		119	59¾	58¾	59¾	+ ¾
5⅛	1⅛	Atlas Corp	48	269	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
9⅛	3⅜	ATO Inc .24	6	95	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
65	27¼	AutDate .40	31	124	65¾	64⅞	64⅞	+ ⅜
6	1¾	Autmind .20	6	54	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
7⅛	2½	Avco Corp		407	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
1½	⅛	Avco Cp wt		12	1	1	1	
26½	9¼	AvcoCp pf		45	24⅛	23¾	23¾	− ½
39⅛	19	AveryPd .30	32	32	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅜
10¾	5⅛	Avis Inc	11	463	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅜
15⅞	4⅝	Avnetinc .50	8	3280	17½	15¾	17⅛	+ 1½
75	27¼	Avnet pf2.50		6	83	80	83	+ 8
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.60	20	2668	44¼	42¾	43½	
32⅞	17½	AztecOG .20	17	36	32⅞	32½	32½	

B

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
27⅝	13½	BabckW .80	8	304	25¼	24¾	25	+ ¼
9½	3	Bache .40e	8	399	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+
11⅞	4½	Bakerin .24	10	522	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅝
59⅝	22	BakrIntl .42	15	274	53¼	49¼	52¾	+ 3½
11⅞	6⅛	BaldDH .60	6	58	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ¼
23¾	11¾	Ba Cp .70	8	16	22½	21½	22	+ ½
15¾	8½	BalyMf .02e	12	73	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
25¼	15½	BaltGE 2.08	9	200	25⅛	25	25	
18⅝	11½	BanCal 1.34	16	10	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	− ¼
41¼	24⅛	Bandag Inc	23	87	32⅝	31⅞	32	− ⅝
6¾	2⅜	Bangr Punt	4	202	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
17	9	BangP pf 2		4	15	15	15	
11⅞	6½	BanP pf1.25		2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	6	21	32	31¾	31⅞	+ ¼
15¾	9½	Bk of Va .88	6	18	15⅜	15	15	− ⅛
42	25⅛	BankTr 3	6	335	35⅛	34⅜	34¾	+ ¼
27⅞	23¾	BnkT pf2.50		62	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
30⅝	19⅞	BarbOil 1.60		26	30	29⅞	29⅞	
18⅞	10⅞	BardCR .22	16	268	17	16¾	17	+ ½
11¾	6⅛	Basicinc .60	6	5	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	14½	BatesMf .80	4	43	24¾	23⅝	24	
39½	21⅞	BauschL .60	13	140	35⅞	35	35¾	+ ½
51⅝	31½	BaxtLab .21	33	1075	45½	43⅞	45	+ 1⅞
20⅞	14⅛	BaySIG 1.88	7	11	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
24⅞	14⅛	Bearing .40	10	13	22½	22⅛	22⅜	
25⅞	14⅞	BeatFds .76	4	623	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
49¼	17⅞	Beckmn .56	16	25	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	− ⅛
42⅞	28	BectDick .58	28	83	40¾	40⅛	40¾	+ ⅛
20	6⅛	BeechA .75b	8	168	19½	18⅝	19⅛	− ⅛
31	12	Beker .28	3	x274	15½	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅛
22	11⅛	BelcoP .60e	4	206	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅜	Belden 1.20	10	7	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
9½	5¼	BeldHe .30b	12	7	8⅜	8½	8½	
22⅜	10⅛	Bell How .84	10	611	21	20½	20⅞	− ⅛
18	12⅛	BemisCo 1b	11	10	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	− ⅛
50	21⅜	Bendix 2	10	391	50⅜	49⅜	50⅛	+ ⅞
74½	36	Bendix pf 3		88	75⅛	74¼	75⅛	+ ⅞
21¾	14⅛	BenfCp 1.25	7	175	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
55	38	Benef pf4.30		1	55	55	55	+ 1
28½	21½	Bnfl Spf 2.50		z60	27¾	27¼	27¼	− ⅛
7⅛	1⅛	BenfStd Mtg		5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Benguet B	6	62	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		113	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
24½	2⅝	Best Prod	24	175	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	− ⅛
42½	24¾	BethStl 2a	8	x733	43⅛	41⅝	42¼	+ ¾
71½	35¾	BigThr .52b	23	192	74	71½	74	+ 2¼
36¾	20⅛	BlackDr .48	31	511	27	25¾	26½	− ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	BlairJhn .32	13	218	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
16	10⅞	BlissLau 1b	6	13	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	− ⅛
19⅞	10⅞	BlockHR .80	13	895	20	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
44⅞	12½	BlueBell .80	9	28	43⅞	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Bobbie Brks		45	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
31⅛	15⅛	Boeing .80a	8	576	28	27⅜	27¾	+ ¼
28¾	10¼	BoiseCas .65	13	170	29¼	28½	29⅛	+ ⅜
22½	15⅜	BkMont 1.60	8	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
29¾	20½	Borden 1.30	10	489	28⅜	28	28	− ¼
26⅜	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	14	115	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅛	Bormans	6	13	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
24¾	15⅞	BosEd 2.44	10	80	24¾	24½	24½	− ⅛
91	78	BosE pf8.88		z50	90	90	90	
12	9⅝	BosE pf1.17		x52	11¾	11½	11⅝	
11¼	5	Braniff .20	12	1623	11¾	10⅞	11¾	+ ⅝
19½	13⅜	BraunCF .58	7	179	18½	17	18¼	+ 1¼
50⅜	36⅛	BriggsS 1.60	18	67	50⅛	49¾	50	+ ¼
79	46½	BristMy 1.80	18	330	78½	77¾	78¼	+ ⅜
47⅝	33	BristM pf 2		23	47⅞	47½	47½	+ ½
12½	4½	BritPet .38e	18	68	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
33½	12¾	BrkwGl 1.20	9	147	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅜
18¼	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	8	30	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	8½	Brown Co	5	18	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
21⅞	13⅝	BrwnGp 1.20	13	144	22¾	21⅞	22½	+ ⅝
8⅞	4⅞	BwnShrp .20	11	23	7	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅛	5	BrwnFer .20	25	101	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Brunswk .40	15	726	14⅞	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
16	9¼	BrushW .40	9	287	15¼	15	15¼	
7	1	BT Mtg .50e		29	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	18	BucyEr .56	14	219	22⅛	21⅝	22	
13⅞	7⅛	BuddCo .80	9	x50	13¾	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅜
5⅝	2¼	Budglnd .24t		27	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
27¼	12	BuffFo 1.20a	6	2	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅞	BulovaW .20		485	7⅝	7	7½	− ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	BunkHill 1.86		3	21	21	21	+ ¼
8	3¼	Bunk Ramo		220	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		11	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	− ¼
33⅞	14⅞	Burllnd 1.20	18	206	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
42⅞	28⅜	BurlNo .30e	9	153	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
7½	6⅛	BurlNo pf.55		28	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
40	11½	Burndy .85	12	14	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
110¾	61⅞	Burrghs .68	26	508	107¼	105⅞	107	+ ⅞

C

[illegible]

D

[illegible]

E

[illegible]

F

[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

of

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL

(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)

7½ Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970

Due March 1, 1985

Notice Is Hereby Given, on behalf of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1, 1976, $3,500,000 principal amount of its 7½ Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970 will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of March 1, 1970. The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION

[illegible]

Bonds so selected for redemption will become and be due and payable in United States dollars on March 1, 1976, at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, at one hundred per cent (100%) of the principal amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date. Bonds should be presented for redemption together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. If moneys for the redemption of all the Bonds to be redeemed are available at the office of Dillon, Read & Co. on the redemption date, interest thereon will cease to accrue from and after such date.

At the option of the respective holders of bearer Bonds selected for redemption, the principal amount thereof and interest thereon may be collected upon presentation at the offices of the following Co-Paying Agents: in Luxembourg-Ville, Grand Duché of Luxembourg at the principal office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg S.A., or in Milan, Italy at the principal branch of Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A., or in London, United Kingdom at the principal office of S.G. Warburg & Co. Limited, or in Frankfurt, a/M, Federal Republic of Germany at the principal office of Deutsche Bank A.G. Additionally, insurance companies doing business in the Republic of Italy may present for redemption Bonds registered as to principal, which they own, at the principal branch of the Co-Paying Agent in Milan, Italy.

DILLON, READ & CO.
Principal Paying Agent

Dated: January 29, 1976

This announcement appears as a matter of record only. January 1976

ADELA

International Financing Company S.A.

$30,000,000

Five year term loan

Guaranteed by:

Adela Investment Company S.A.

Funds provided by:

Northern Commercial Trust Ltd
(Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.)

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

RBC Finance B.V.

Toronto Dominion Bank

Agent Bank:
Toronto Dominion Bank

صورة عن الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 4

(Continued from preceding page.)

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		FstIntBn 1.10	12	102	40½	40	40½	+ ¾
		FstMiss .36	4	313	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ 1
		FstNBo 1.88	7	930	26⅛	25⅜	25¾	— ⅛
		FstNStBn 2	7	251	23⅞	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
		FstPa 1.32	10	723	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
		FstPa Mtg		21	2¾	2½	2½	—
		FstUnR .96b	12	13	11¾	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
		FstVaBk .45	10	111	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		FWisCp 1.76	8	31	22	21⅝	22	+ 1
		FischM 1.10	8	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
		FishFds .40	6	114	11⅞	11¼	11½	
		FishrSci .20	8	73	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
		FleetEnt .32	29	115	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
		Fleming .80	8	28	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
		FlexiVan .20	16	134	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
		Flintkot 1.16	9	91	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
		Flin pfA4.50		z50	58	58	58	+ 1
		Flin pfB2.25		1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
		FlaE Coast	12	14	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	+ 1
		FlaGas .90	7	382	18	14⅜	14⅜	+ 1½
		FlaPow 2.10	7	284	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	
		FlaPwL 1.46	7	254	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
		FlaStl 1.80	6	64	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+ ½
		FluorCp .40	13	250	37⅝	36	37	
		Fluor pfB 3		1	90	90	90	— ⅜
		FMC 1	9	441	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ½
		FMC pf2.25		28	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
		Fd Fair .20		32	5⅝	5	5	
		FooteCB .90	8	10	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅛
		FordM 2.40	8	398	50⅛	49⅜	49⅞	+ ⅛
		ForMcK .92	6	109	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
		FMK pf1.80		9	27⅝	27¾	27⅝	
		FtDea 1.24a		14	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
		FtHowP .56	16	277	38⅞	37⅝	38¼	+ ⅝
		FosWh 1.10b	7	50	27½	27	27⅜	—
		Foxboro .80	11	62	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+ ½
		FrnklnM .50	16	308	30	29⅞	30	
		FreeptM 1.60	12	171	26⅝	26⅜	26¾	+ ¾
		Frueht 1.80	4	196	23⅝	22⅝	22⅞	
		Fuqua Ind	175	536	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
		G - H						
		Gable Ind		20	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
		GAF Cp .52	7	164	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
		GAF pf 1.20		5	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
		GATX 1.80	7	137	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
		GamSk 1.40	6	26	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	
		GamS pf1.75		1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
		GamS pf1.60		12	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
		Gannett .60	21	28	37⅝	37⅜	38	+ 1
		GardDen .76	16	870	30⅛	29⅜	30	+ ⅛
		Garfinkl .96	8	22	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	
		Gas Svc 1.20	8	23	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
		Gateway In	16	14	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
		GCA Corp	26	24	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
		Gemini Cap		34	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
		Geminiin 1a		20	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	
		GAInv 1.04e		43	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
		GnADI .80b	13	132	41⅝	40¾	41	+ ⅛
		GenBanc .80	14	24	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
		GnCable .72	7	150	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
		GenCis 1.20	8	7	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
		G Cinema .34	9	116	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
		Gen Develpt	5	30	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
		Gen Dynam	6	173	45⅞	43¾	44⅛	— 1
		GenEl 1.60	18	997	55⅝	54¼	54½	— ½
		GnFood 1.40	12	616	30	29¾	29¾	
		GnGth 1.26e	18	23	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	— ¼
		GenHost .60	2	78	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
		Gen Instru	26	139	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
		GnInstr pf 3		1	30	30⅛	30⅛	
		GenMed .20	11	39	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
		GenMills .68	19	685	32⅝	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅝
		GnMot 2.40e	16	1898	64⅜	63¼	63⅞	
		GnMot Sof 5		8	68	67½	68	+ ¼
		GMot pf3.75		2	51⅛	51½	51½	
		GenPort Inc	98	1?2	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
		GPubUt 1.68	9	253	17½	17⅛	17⅜	
		GenRefr .40	5	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		GnSignal .84	14	136	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
		Gen Steel	5	58	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
		G TelEl 1.80	10	489	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
		GTlEl pf2.50		3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ½
		G Tire .10b	8	199	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	
		Genesco Inc		444	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
		Genstar 1.20	6	3	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ½
		GenuPts .64	25	22	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	
		GaPac .80b	20	375	49⅝	48⅞	49⅛	— ⅛
		GaPw pf2.75		78	27⅛	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
		Gerber 1.10	9	104	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
		GettyO 1.50e	12	141	173	171¼	171½	
		GF Bus .72a	38	7	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
		GiantPC .80	11	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
		GibrFin .58f	6	48	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
		GiddLew .40	5	278	7½	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
		GiffdHill .52	7	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
		Gillette 1.50	14	548	35⅝	34⅞	35	— ⅛
		Ginos Inc	9	72	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
		Gleason Wk		33	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
		Global Mar	8	373	10½	9⅞	10⅛	+ 1
		GlobeUn 1a	6	42	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
		GoldWt Fin	9	346	17½	16	16⅞	+ ⅛
		GoldWtF pf		101	8	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
		Goodrh 1.12	13	479	28½	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
		Goodyr 1.10	12	1110	25⅝	24⅞	25	
		GorJwlA .32	8	85	16⅛	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
		Gouldin 1.36	8	48	30⅞	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
		Gould pf1.35		15	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
		Grace 1.70	3	1267	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
		Grainger .30	23	175	29	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
		GrandUn .20	8	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	
		Granitvl .80	8	66	7	16⅜	16⅞	— ⅛
		GrayDrg .30	7	41	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
		GtA&Pac		67	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
		GtLkD 1.20a	6	x4	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
		GtNoir 1.25e	15	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
		GtNorN 1.80	9	162	58	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
		GtNN pf1.60		3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
		GtWnFin .44	12	988	8	17⅛	18	+ ⅜
		GtWU 2.92e	2	13	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
		GtWn pf1.88		50	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
		GrGiant 1.08	11	65	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
		Greyhd 1.04	10	726	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
		Greyhnd wt		219	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
		Grolier Inc		74	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
		Grumm .60a	6	x188	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ 1⅛
		Guardin .28	13	45	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
		Guard Mtg		3	2	1⅞	2	
		GlfWHld .56	9	4.8	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
		GulfMtg Rlt		25	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
		GulfOil 1.70	7	1868	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
		GulfResrc 1	4	314	18⅞	17	18⅛	+ 1⅛
		GifR pfA.20		3	26	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
		GfR pfB1.30		14	22	21⅜	22	+ ⅛
		GifStUt 1.12	9	93	14⅛	14	14⅛	
		GifWn .60b	6	847	24	23⅛	23⅞	— ⅛
		GlfW Ind wt		414	6	5⅞	5⅞	
		GlfW pf 3.87		5	91⅞	91	91	
		GlfW pf5.75		1	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅛
		GlfW pf2.50		4	42	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅛
		Gulton Ind	11	32	6¾	6¾	6¾	
		Hack W 2.48	8	9	32⅞	31⅛	32⅛	+ 1⅛
		HalFB .50	13	84	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
		HallPrt .80a	7	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
		Hallibtn 1.32	15	228	160¼	157	160	+ 4½
		HamrlP 1.20	9	106	21	20⅞	20⅞	
		Hammond		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		Handjmn .40	11	132	7	6⅞	6⅞	
		HandyHar 1	4	8	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
		HanesCo .76		51	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
		Hanna 1.60	10	29	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	+ 1⅛
		HarBrJ 1.20	8	47	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
		Ha dees	28	543	9½	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
		Harnisf 1.20	5	47	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ½
		Harrah .26a	10	5	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
		Harris 1.20	1	431	40¼	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅛
		Harsco 1.20	5	72	21	20⅝	20⅞	
		HartSMx .60	13	142	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
		HarteHk .45	13	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
		HattSe 1.44a		14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
		HawllEl 1.76	8	10	23⅛	22	23⅛	+ ⅛
		HayesAlb 1	10	5	14⅞	14	14⅞	+ ½
		Hazeltine		38	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
		Hecks .12	9	72	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅜
		HeclaM .37t	19	64	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
		Heileman .42a	8	25	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
		HeinzH 1.28	12	60	50	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
		He ene Curt	8	87	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
		HellerInt .84	10	323	26⅛	25⅛	26	— ⅛
		HelmerP .35	9	172	39⅝	35⅝	37⅝	+ 3⅝
		Hemisp Cap		18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		Heminc .66a		6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
		Hercules .80	46	550	35½	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
		HershyFd 1	8	6	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
		Hesston .80	6	38	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
		Hestn pf1.60		25	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
		Heublin .20	18	394	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅝
		HewlPk .30	38	248	119⅛	115⅛	117	+ 1⅝
		High Voltg	13	116	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
		Hillenbd .78	7	12	18	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
		HiltonH 1.40	14	77	37⅝	36⅞	37	
		HMW Ind	6	19	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		Hobart .80	14	23	25⅛	25	25	
		HoernW .80	9	274	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	+ 1⅛
		Hoff Elctrn	13	44	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
		Holiday .35	14	471	17⅝	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
		HildyA 1.70t		4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
		HollySug 3a	2	28	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
		Homestk 1a	16	234	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
		Honywll 1.40	19	635	54⅞	54	54⅛	+ ⅛
		HoovBll 1.35	9	25	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
		Horizon Cp		65	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
		HospAff .60	8	25	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	
		HospCpA .24	12	322	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
		Hostlmt .35	11	92	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
		Houdail .80a	6	44	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
		Houd pf 2.25		1	27	27	27	+ 1
		HougMif .72	6	36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
		HousFab .24	13	227	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
		HoushF 1.10	8	885	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
		HouF pf2.50		4	34½	34	34½	+ 1
		HouF pf2.37		13	44½	44	44⅛	+ ⅜
		HousLP 1.56	9	120	24⅛	23½	23⅛	— ⅛
		HousNGas 1	15	227	63⅛	61	63	+ 1⅜
		HowJohn .24	16	482	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
		Hubbrd 1.20		31	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
		HudsnA .60	8	11	18⅝	16⅞	18⅞	
		HudsnB .30	7	1	18	18	18	+ ⅜
		HughHal .40	77	25	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
		HughsTl .40	15	1873	50⅛	47	50	+ 3
		Hurrena .40	10	83	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
		HuntCh .30	24	123	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
		HuttnEF .60	6	421	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ 1
		Huyck .40	35	72	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
		Hydrometl .36	7	161	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
		I - J - K						
		ICInds 1.30	8	245	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
		ICInds pf 4		3	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+ ⅛
		ICInd pf3.50		42	40	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
		ICN Pharm		280	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		IdahoP 2.08	11	100	29	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
		IdealBasic 1	7	32	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
		Ideal pf4.75		2	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
		IdealToy .20t	7	136	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
		IDS Rlty		82	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	
		IllPowr 2.20	9	199	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
		IllPow pf4.12		z100	49	49	49	+ ⅛
		IllPow pf2.04		z10	24	24	24	+ 1
		ITW .50	16	14	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
		ImplCpA .20	7	482	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
		INA Cp 2.30	16	654	39⅞	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
		INA In 1.59e		7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
		Income Cap		2	6	6	6	
		IncCCu .80e		10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
		IndianGas 2	8	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
		IndlM pf 12		z100	111	110½	111	+ ⅛
		IndlM pf8.68		z100	85	85	85	+ 1
		IndlM pf7.08		z100	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
		IndplPL 1.82	9	232	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
		IndlNat 1.20	7	93	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
		Inexco Oil		387	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
		IngerR 2.40	14	185	89⅛	87⅛	89⅛	+ ⅛
		IngR pf2.35		4	55⅛	55	55	+ ⅛
		InlaCon 1.80	9	24	59	58	59	
		InlndStl 2.40	11	572	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅞	5⅛	Inmont .44	9	241	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅞	Insilco .70	7	85	10⅛	10	10⅛	
15⅞	10⅞	Insl pfA1.25		7	15	15	15	
40½	19½	InspCop .83	72	6	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	⅞	Instl InvTr		14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅞	4⅛	Intcapit .32	8	22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
46	18⅞	Intercc 1.57	10	47	45⅞	45½	45⅞	+ ⅝
6⅞	4⅝	Intercil Div	3	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
38⅛	24	Intrlkinc 2	5	84	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
261¾	157¼	IBM 7	20	612	254½	251¾	253⅞	+ 2⅛
35⅞	22½	IntFlavF .32	39	247	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	19⅞	IntHarv 1.70	17	207	27¾	27⅛	27	
40⅞	30⅞	IntMinCh 2	4	892	36	35⅛	35⅞	+ ⅝
11⅞	5⅛	Int Mining	8	16	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	17⅞	IntMultf 1.50	7	17	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	21⅞	IntNick 1.40a	10	550	30⅞	30	30⅞	+ ⅛
75⅜	37⅛	IntPaper	15	508	72¾	71	72⅛	+ 1¼
9⅞	3½	IntRectif .15		22	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
28⅛	14⅞	IntTT 1.60	9	363	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
54	32⅞	IntTT pfH4		3	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ 1
54⅛	34⅛	ITTpfI 4.50		16	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
50⅞	31⅞	IntTT pfJ4		11	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
50	32⅞	IntTT pfK4		27	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	+ ⅛
34⅛	21	ITT pfN2.25		53	34	33⅞	33⅞	
56¼	37⅜	IntTT pfO5		9	56¼	56¼	56⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	11⅞	Intrpce 1.20	6	10	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
76	47⅛	Intrpce pf 5		5	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ 1⅛
20⅜	8⅞	IntrpubGp 1	7	50	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
15	5	IntraBrd .80	5	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅜	11⅞	IntrsPw 1.40	9	72	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	3	IntrstUn .24	7	72	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
34⅞	12⅞	Iowa Beef	4	75	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅞	Iowa El 1.30	14	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	10⅞	IowaIlG 1.72	7	39	19⅞	19	19	— ⅜
23⅞	16⅞	IowaPwLt 2	7	10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
19⅞	14⅞	IowaPS 1.60	7	29	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
6⅞	2⅞	Ioco Hosp	13	49	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	10⅞	ITE Imp .80	11	95	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	5⅛	Itek Corp		110	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅞	ItelCorp .20	6	109	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅞	8⅛	IU Intl .85	4	226	11½	11¼	11⅜	
22⅛	22⅛	IU Int A	10	30	30	30	30	
16⅛	8	JamesF .68	10	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅛	9⅛	Jantzen .80	7	22	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅞	JapanF .97e		x89	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
38⅞	26⅛	JeffPilot .72	12	175	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
119	101	JeC pf 13.50		z50	117	117	117	— 1
107	93	JerCen pf 11		z6100	107	107	108	+ 1
91⅛	77	JerCe pf9.36		z250	93	92	93	+ 2
75⅛	57	JerCe pf7.88		z150	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	16⅞	JewelC 1.20	9	105	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Jewelcor		16	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
44	22⅞	JimWalter 1	11	385	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛	+ 1⅛
47⅞	23	JimW pf1.60		17	47	46	47	+ 1⅛
12	9⅛	JimWlt pf 1		z100	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	14	JHans 1.50e		28	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛		JHant 1.88e		15	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	19	JhnMan .20	14	1085	25⅛	26	26⅞	+ ⅛
99⅞	72⅞	JohnJr .80a	31	474	96⅛	94⅞	95	— ¾
18⅛	8	JohnCon .80	8	74	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	20⅛	JhnCont pf 2		1	33	33	33	
16⅛	5	JonLogn .40	22	143	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
55	49⅛	JonLau pf 5		z100	54	53⅛	54	+ 1⅛
33⅛	24⅞	Jorgen 1.60	4	34	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	11⅛	Jostens 1b	9	9	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
43⅛	28⅛	JoyMfg 1.10	11	352	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Justice Mtg		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34⅛	2⅛	KaisrAl 1.20	6	93	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
65	42⅛	Ka. 57pf4.75		7	64	64	64	+ 1
65	42⅛	Ka. Alpf4.75		2	63	63	63	
58	40⅛	KaiA pf 4.12		2	53	52⅛	53	+ 1⅛
7⅞	4⅛	KaisCem .50	30	62	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
28⅛	21⅛	KaiCe pf2.50		3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ 1
15	11	KaiCe pf1.37		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
17	10⅛	KansMill .24	5	49	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
22	21	KanebS .90b	7	24	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	KCtyPL 2.28	7	26	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	10⅛	KC Soulh 1r	6	4	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	KanGE 1.68	7	11	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	KanNeb 1.32	9	34	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	KanPLt 1.52	8	25	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Ka. Ind	6	25	4	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅞	9⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		13	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
10⅛	3	Kaufm Brd		310	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Kauf pf1.50		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Kaweckl .40	81	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	
7⅛	3⅛	KeaneCp .20	6	44	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Keller .20	27	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14	Kellogg .90	18	139	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Kellwood .80	95	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	Kennmtl .84	9	x22	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
41	27⅛	Kennct 1.45e	52	378	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	KyUtil 1.80	7	25	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12	KerrGls .40	10	150	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
95⅛	60	KerrMcGe 1	15	509	77⅛	75⅛	76	+ ⅛
20	15	KeystCon 1a	5	41	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	9⅛	KiddW 1	5	179	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
49	33⅛	Kidde pfB 4	4	45	44⅛	44⅛		+
49⅛	25	Kid pf A2.20		11	50	48⅛	50	+ 1
47⅛	24⅛	KimbCl 1.80	10	932	44	42⅞	44	+ 1⅛
9⅛	5⅛	KingDSt .40	9	166	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11	KirschCo .90	20	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
40⅛	15⅛	KLM Airlin		16	45⅛	43½	45⅛	+ 4⅛
35⅛	14⅛	KnightRid .54	18	72	34⅛	33	34⅛	+ 1⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Koebring	14	193	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
47	30⅛	Koppers 1.40	9	257	47⅛	46⅛	47	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Koracrp Ind	27	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
46	34⅛	Kraftco 1.92	9	456	45⅛	44	44	— 1⅛
35⅛	20⅛	KresgeS .24	33	2003	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Kroehler Mf		13	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Kroger 1.36	6	206	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Kysor .20		28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	LacGas 1.60	8	17	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	11	LamSess 1b	7	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	LaneBry .72	9	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	LearSieg .32	6	98	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	17⅛	LearS pf2.25		13	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
34	12⅛	Leaswy .70b	12	12	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	LeedsN .50	10	23	14	13⅛	13⅛	
16	7⅛	Leesona .60	5	13	16	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9	LehPCl .60	9	x7	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	LehVal Ind		51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Lhmn .94e		164	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅛	2⅛	Lennar Crp		47	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅛	11⅛	Lenox .72a	12	20	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ 1⅛
9⅛	8⅛	LeslFay .40	9	60	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	LevFd Cap		73	9	8⅛	8⅛	—
47⅛	13	LeviStra .80	8	183	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Levitz Furn		982	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅛	LFE Cp	8	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅛	13⅛	LOF 1.20	14	434	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ 1
64⅛	48⅛	LOF pf4.75		4	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ 1
	3¾	LibbMcNL	9	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	
13	7⅞	LibrtyCp .40	6	17	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
5⅛	1⅛	Librty Loan		13	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2	LibrtyLn pf		7	5	4⅞	4⅞	—
35⅞	25⅞	LiggMy 2.50	8		35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
79⅛	45	LillyEli 1.20	22	648	59⅞	57⅞	58⅞	+ 1⅛
35	23⅞	LincNat 1.60	11	99	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
69	47	LincNt pf 3		8	54	53	53	— 1
19	13½	LincPl 1.76e		4	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Lionel Corp		64	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	3⅛	Littonin .18t	11	741	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
12	4⅞	Litton pfc pf		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
31½	23½	Littn cv pf 3		3	32	31¾	32	+ 1
18⅞	10½	Litton pfB 2		3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
3⅛	1 1-16	LMI Inv		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅞	3⅞	Lockhd Airc	3	291	9½	9	9⅛	+ ⅜
29⅝	14½	Loews 1.20	6	275	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ½
8½	4¼	LomaFin .40	9	452	8½	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
20½	11⅛	LomM 2.22e	12	60	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
26¼	5⅜	Londntm .40	12	19	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
19½	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	10	193	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	10⅜	LngIsLt 1.50	8	388	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
77½	51¼	LIL pf 5.75		1	77	77	77	
119	104	LIL pfN 13		z450	118¾	118¼	118¼	— ½
26⅝	24⅝	LIL pfO 2.47		36	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
76	44	LoneDrg .80	27	26	73	72	72½	+ ⅜
13½	2⅛	Loral Corp	9	513	12⅜	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅜
32⅝	19⅜	LaLand 1.12	11	2369	26⅞	25⅝	26⅛	+ 1⅛
17	8⅝	LaPacif .20	25	x210	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
25	17¼	LouisGs 1.88	9	16	24⅞	24⅞	24¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅞	Lowenst .40		27	14⅛	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	8⅝	LTV Corp	5	341	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
73⅝	39	LTVCp pf5		5	45½	45¼	45½	
59⅝	35¼	Lubrizol 1	17	x405	42¼	41⅞	42¼	
17¼	8	LuckStr .44b	12	239	15⅛	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	5½	Ludlow .40		159	8½	7½	8⅜	+ ⅜
30	20¼	LukenSt 1.60	6	26	27	26⅞	27	
18⅞	11½	LykesYng 1	2	563	17⅜	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
36½	25¼	Lykes pf2.50		151	34¼	33½	34⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	LynCSys .20	18	58	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
		M - N						
4½	1¼	MacDonal	3	23	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Macke .30	7	70	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
6⅝	3⅝	Macmill .25	6	379	6	5⅞	5⅞	
31½	12⅝	Macy 1.10	9	445	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ½
12	7⅛	MadisFd .60		126	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
6½	3¼	MadSq Gar	7	13	6	5⅞	6	
8⅝	3¼	MagicCf .32		1319	8¼	7⅞	8	— ¾
27⅜	11⅛	Mallory 1	27	176	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ½
26⅜	16½	MalHyde .56	13	31	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	2	Manhin .05e		15	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15	9	Manpwr .88	14	25	14⅜	14¼	14½	
39⅝	24¼	MfrHan 1.80	7	177	33⅝	33	33⅝	— ⅛
50⅛	27¾	MAPCO .90	16	x281	41	40	40⅛	+ ⅜
12	5⅛	Marathn Mf	3	388	10	8⅝	10	+ 1
57⅞	29¾	MaratO 1.80	11	274	49½	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
31⅝	13⅞	Marcor 1	11	167	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	
63	28⅝	Marcr pf A2		5	62½	62½	62½	
21½	8½	Maremt .50	11	29	20⅞	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
20⅝	10	MarMid .80	12	191	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
27½	11½	MarionL .52	12	264	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+ ½
40⅞	13⅞	Marley .60	15	51	42	40¼	41⅞	+ 1⅝
11⅛	6⅛	Marqtte .40a	7	32	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	6½	Marriot .37t	24	406	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
61⅞	41	MarshMc 1.80	21	69	60⅜	59⅞	60⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	15⅛	MarshF 1.24	11	x95	22⅞	22	22⅛	— ⅜
19¼	15⅛	MartMa 1.30	8	357	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	11⅝	MrldCup .60	9	220	22⅞	21½	22⅛	+ 1⅛
30	22⅛	MascoCp .20	24	162	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	16⅝	Masonite .54	50	196	23⅛	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	13⅝	MasseyFer 1	5	x560	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
11⅜	7¼	MasMt 1.17e	9	55	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	11⅛	MasCp 1.60		11	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅜	Masin 1.03e		46	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
20¾	12	MatsuE .28e	18	11	20⅛	20¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
49⅞	22½	MayDSt 1.60	13	499	44	42½	44	+ ⅜
28¼	14⅝	MayerOsc 1	9	11	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
35½	19⅝	Mayig 1.30a	19	35	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅞
13	5⅛	MBPX .40a	r	5	13	13	13	+ ⅛
29⅛	27⅝	MCA 1.40	8	123	79⅛	77⅞	78⅝	+ 1⅛
19	7⅛	McCord 1	10	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	McCrory Cp		38	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
56¼	33½	McDerm .80	6	292	46⅛	44⅛	44⅞	— ⅛
63½	26⅝	McDonalds	30	566	62	61¼	62	+ ⅝
18⅜	8⅛	McDonD .44	8	113	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
24½	11½	McGEd 1.20	13	57	24⅝	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
15⅝	6	McGrwH .64	11	121	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
51	29⅛	McIntyr .50e	6	z1970	48	47	47	+ ⅛
31	10⅜	McKeeCo 1a	7	19	25⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
52	16	McLean .60	17	29	51¼	50	50	— ¼
22⅛	13¼	McLout 1.60	10	109	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	7½	McNeil .80	8	73	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
26	13⅝	MeadCp 1.20	9	187	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
46⅝	29½	Mea pfA2.80		3	46	46	46	— ⅛
46⅝	28½	Mea pfB2.80		10	46⅝	46¼	46½	+ ⅜
20	13	Medusa 1.40	12	15	20	19⅞	20	+ ½
5⅞	1⅛	MEI Cp	9	195	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
23⅞	6⅛	MelvleSh .48	16	251	22½	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	2½	Menasc .35r	4	43	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
85⅝	57½	Merck 1.40	24	608	74⅝	73⅝	73⅞	— ¼
14⅝	8⅝	Mtredith .70	7	43	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
25½	10⅛	MerrLyn .80	9	2573	25⅜	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
29	17⅞	MesaPet .85	21	1138	29	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅞
30	23	MesP pf1.60		271	33⅛	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	7	Mesabi 1.16e	9	314	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
22	14⅛	MestaM .80	9	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	MGM 1r	7	133	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	5⅛	Melram .60	31	229	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
75	56	MelE pf7.68		z100	76½	76½	76½	+ 1⅛
78	63	MelE pf8.12		z650	81¼	79½	81¼	+ 3¼
19⅛	8⅛	MGIC In .10		857	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	8½	MichGs 1.10	7	77	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
21	17½	MichTube 1	6	18	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
29	25½	MhWl pf2.47		10	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
22¼	8⅝	Microdot 1	7	807	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
25⅜	9⅝	Micrsw .79t	11	715	16⅝	15⅞	16⅞	+ 1
16⅛	18½	MidCTl 1.08	9	46	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅜	MidSUt 1.32	9	763	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	1	Midland Mtg		81	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
21⅞	10¼	MidlRo 1.20	6	197	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
31⅞	17⅛	MilesLb 1.28	18	149	28⅛	26⅞	28⅜	+ 1⅜
14⅜	4¾	MiltBrd .26a	11	205	16⅛	14⅛	16	+ 1⅛
68	43	MinMM 1.35	27	355	63	61⅜	62⅜	— ⅛
29⅝	13⅝	MinnPL 1.65	7	27	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅛	MirroAl .96	9	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16⅜	6⅞	MissnEq .28	7	81	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	16⅞	MissRiv 1.30	6	99	29⅞	29	29⅛	
24⅝	10¼	MoPac pf 1		47	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
26⅜	14⅛	MoPCe 1.60	7	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	8	MoPSv .64b	7	14	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
55⅝	34⅛	MobilOl 3.40	7	627	55⅝	54⅞	55⅛	+ ⅛
5½	1⅛	Mobile Hom		55	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	9⅛	Mohasco .60	27	154	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Mohk Data		389	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅛	8⅝	MohkRub 1	6	184	20¼	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
25	14⅜	Molycrp .60	8	182	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
21	9	Monrch 1.20	4	42	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ 1⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Monogr .20	5	43	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	7	MonrEq .20	29	556	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
94⅛	41	Monsan 2.60	11	793	95¼	94⅞	95	+ 1
104	48	Mons pf2.75		8	105½	105	105¼	+ 1⅛
30	24⅝	MonDU 2.08	7	23	29⅛	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	21⅝	MonPw 1.80	8	150	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅝	MontSt 1.87e		62	23	22⅞	22⅞	
8⅝	3	MONY .73e	11	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	25⅛	MoorMc .80	5	178	38½	37	37⅝	
71	44⅝	Morgan 1.60	12	288	62⅞	61⅞	61⅞	—
27	10½	MorrisKnu 1	6	133	24¾	24	24⅝	+ 1
4⅞	1⅞	MorseEl Pd		15	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
15	2⅛	MorseSh .30	7	96	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	MtgeTr Am		41	4	3⅝	3⅞	
16⅞	10⅞	MorNor .88	11	173	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
57⅛	33⅝	Motorola .70	43	210	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	25⅛	MtFuel 1.48	16	443	38	35⅝	36⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	MtStTel 1.52	9	91	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Munford .40	7	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
16⅜	11	Munsng 1.08	18	6	16⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
20	10¼	MurphC 1.20	8	22	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
28⅜	15½	MurpOil .60	7	320	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+ 1⅛
17⅛	12	MurryOh 1	7	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅝	MutlOm 1.32		14	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	MyersL .40	61	27	8	7⅞	7⅞	—
42⅛	22¼	Nabisco 2.40	11	179	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅛
35	17	NalcoCh .72	21	32	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	4⅝	NarcoScl .40	7	37	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	9	NashuaC .60	17	53	13	12⅞	12⅞	
15⅝	7⅝	NatAirl .50	11	363	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅝	N Avia .67e		56	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	9½	NatCan .57	6	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
25	19⅛	N Can pf1.50		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
52⅛	27	N Chem .32	28	469	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	NatCityL .50		33	6½	6⅝	6½	
49	29⅝	NatDst 2.72	6	26	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	13⅝	NatDist 1.40	8	x592	22⅛	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	NatFuel 2.86	8	24	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	NatGyp 1.05	11	139	15⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
5⅝	1⅞	Nat Homes		58	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Natind .30	3	126	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11	6⅛	Natind pf.60		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Ntindspf1.25		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	9½	Nt MedCare	19	252	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
38⅞	26⅛	N Pres 1.20a	7	4	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
54⅝	9¼	Nat Semicn	39	1027	55⅝	52¾	54⅝	+ 1
13	6⅛	NatSvcIn .74	10	68	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
18	11⅛	N Stand .96	9	27	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
54⅝	30⅛	N Starch .80	18	4	52½	52⅛	52½	
45⅛	32⅛	NatStl 2.50a	15	174	47	46	47	+ 1⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Nat Tea		2	5	5	5	
35⅛	20⅛	Natoma 1.20	4	308	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅝
39⅛	14⅛	NCR Cp .72	11	593	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	Neptune .60	10	x43	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅝	NevPw 1.50	8	21	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
24	20⅛	NevP pf2.30		z700	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13	NEngEl 1.78	8	69	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
14	8⅛	NEnGE 1.28	8	17	13½	13⅛	13½	
29⅛	25⅛	NEnP pf2.76		12	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
27⅛	22⅛	N EngT 2.36	11	17	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	Newhall .40	8	135	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	Newmt 1.60	14	290	27⅛	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
85	63⅛	Nwmt pf4.50		8	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	NYSEG 2.40	8	123	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
95⅛	78⅛	NYSE pf8.80		z150	96	96	96	+ ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	NYSE pf2.12		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	NiaMP 1.24	7	250	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
113⅛	98⅛	NIM pf 11.75		z60	112½	112½	112½	+ 1
107⅛	87	NIM pf 10.60		z90	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅛
57	41⅛	NiaM pf 5.25		z10	56	56	56	+ 1
38	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z420	39	38⅛	39	+ 1
35⅛	29⅛	NiaM pf 3.40		z10	37	37	37	+ 1⅛
13	11	NiaShr 1.10e		20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	NL Ind 1	9	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	NLT Cp .68	7	192	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
77⅛	59⅛	NorflkWn 5	9	253	75⅛	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Norlin 1.25	5	19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
32½	16⅛	Norris 1.40	7	21	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	24⅛	NoACoal .90	9	43	38	37⅛	38	+ 1⅛
10⅛	4⅛	NoAmMt 1e	9	104	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	17⅛	NoAPhl 1.28	14	35	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	NoCAir 10e	8	98	3	2⅞	3	
1⅛	4⅛	NoCeAir wt		49	1	15-16	15-16	
17	6⅛	NoestUt 1.02	6	448	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	vlNoCen Ry		z100	6	6	6	+ ⅛
33⅛	22⅛	NothnEl .60		154	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	10⅛	NorIIGas 2	8	62	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
24½	19⅛	NolIG pf1.90		18	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	NIndPS 1.36	9	422	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	28⅛	NorNGs 1.76	8	400	44⅛	43	43½	+ ⅛
28⅛	15⅛	NoStPw 1.94	9	224	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
102⅛	92	NSPw pf8.80		z110	101½	100½	101½	— ⅛
83	72	NStaPw pf 7		z110	81	81	81	— 1
48	41	NSPw pf6.10		z50	47	47	47	
4⅞	2⅛	Northgt .50e	68	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	22	Northrop Cp	6	230	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ 1⅛
39	23⅛	Nrthp pf1.45		3	39	38⅛	39	
30⅛	11⅛	NwstAirl .45	16	339	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
48	34	NwtBnc 1.70	10	37	48	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	24	NwtEnrgy 2	4	252	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ 2
36⅛	24⅛	NwtEnr ct 2	4	105	29⅛	27⅛	29	+ 1⅛
40⅛	18⅛	Nwtind 1.75	4	353	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	8⅛	NwstInd wt		75	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
119⅛	59	Nwind pfA5.		11	117	115	117	+ 2½
118⅛	60	Nwind pfC5		1	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	— ⅛
89	49⅛	Nwtin pf4.20		8	87	85⅛	87	+ 1⅛
12⅛	7⅛	NwMuL .95e	15	43	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
46	27⅛	NwtSHW 1.20	12	26	31	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	20⅛	Norton 1.70	8	26	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	10⅛	NorSim .50b	12	332	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
54	25⅛	NortS pf1.60		31	52	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	NucorCp .28	6	95	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	NVF 1.77t	5	683	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
		O						
11⅛	5½	Oak Ind .40	12	20	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	OakiteP .92	9	4	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	OccidPet 1	5	1979	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	5⅛	OccidPet wt		392	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
70⅛	42	OccidPt pf 4		21	54⅛	52⅛	54	+ 1⅛
73	40⅛	OccIP pf3.60		25	54⅛	53	54⅛	+ 2⅛
23⅛	19	OccIP pf2.50		107	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
36	22⅛	OccIP pf2.16		4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	19⅛	OgdenCp 1	5	718	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	23	Ogdn pf1.87		4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
19⅛	12⅛	OhioEd 1.66	10	470	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
110⅛	99	OhE pf 10.76		z250	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	
108⅛	102⅛	OhE pf 10.48		z2200	109½	109	109½	+ 1
81	67	OhEd pf7.24		z20	77	77	77	+ 2½
58	42⅛	OhEd pf4.44		z20	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
51⅛	41⅛	OhEd pf4.40		z70	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
45	37	OhEd pf3.90		z100	44½	44½	44½	
123⅛	107	OhP pfA 14		z960	123½	122	123	— ⅛
123	101	OhPw pf 14		z1030	123⅛	122½	123	
80½	68	OhPw pf8.04		z100	83	83	83	+ 2⅛
13⅛	8⅛	OKC Cp .80	5	26	11⅛	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	OklaGE 1.44	12	3	22½	22½	22½	
11½	9½	OklGE pf.80		z100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	OklaNG 1.80	8	93	25½	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	14⅛	OlinCp 1.32	8	129	42	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
32½	13⅛	Olinkraft 1	10	137	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
13½	7⅛	Omark .60	6	84	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
12½	7⅛	Oneida .76	7	27	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
16	10	Opelika 1	8	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	7½	OranRk 1.28	9	36	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	3⅛	Orange .18	12	235	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	24⅛	OtisElv 2.20	8	4	39½	39⅛	39½	+ ⅛
33⅛	11	OutMar 1.20	17	47	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	8	OutletCo .75	6	18	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	9	OvernitT .80	11	11	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	OverSh .20b	4	44	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
54⅛	25⅛	OwenCn .88	20	460	57	55	57	+ 3
60⅛	32	OwenIll 1.72	10	443	60	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
91⅛	62½	OwnIl pf4.75		23	91⅛	90½	90½	+ 1
23	7⅛	Oxfrdind .68	6	39	22½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
		P - Q						
14⅛	11½	PacAS 1.20a		25	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
23⅛	18⅛	PacGas 1.68	8	771	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
19	14⅛	PacLtg 1.68	8	110	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
30⅛	24⅛	Pac Lumber	18	8	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	13⅛	PacPetrl .80	10	152	27⅛	27½	27⅛	+ ⅛
21½	14⅛	PacPw 1.70	10	137	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	PacTT 1.20	9	35	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	7½	PacTin .80	7	7	9½	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	PaineW .30e	5	673	9⅛	9	9½	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	PaiW pf1.30		42	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ 1
7	2⅛	PalmBc .25	6	74	6⅛	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3	Pamida .10e	17	147	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
6	2	PanAm Air		1483	6	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	26⅛	PanEP 2.10	7	106	34	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
11⅛	6½	Papercft .60	7	89	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ 1
15⅛	8⅛	Parcas .98	9	37	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
36	27½	Parg pf2.64		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Parker Drill	5	194	20⅛	17½	20⅛	+ 2⅛
26⅛	13⅛	ParHan 1.12	6	15	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	ParkPen .40	8	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	14	Pasco .27c	11	174	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	6⅛	Payls nw .40	11	35	21	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
22	9½	PeabGa .13a	12	82	19	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Penn Cent		113	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	PenDix .24b	12	57	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
63⅛	36½	Penney 1.16	30	578	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	+ 1½
21⅛	15⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	70	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
120	105	PaPLt pf 13		z310	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	+ ⅛
89	73	PaPL pf8.40		z350	87⅛	87	87⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	7⅛	Pennwlt 1.48	11	81	36⅛	36	36⅛	— ⅛
53	31	Penwl pf2.50		1	54	54	54	+ 1½
24½	18⅛	Penwl pf1.60		7	25	24½	24⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17	Pennzoi 1.20	9	1865	27⅛	25⅛	27	+ 1⅛
30	22	Pennz pf1.33		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ 3½
7⅛	3⅛	PeopDrg .30	135	34	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
38½	30⅛	PeopleGas 3	7	384	37	36⅛	37	+ ⅛
76⅛	40⅛	PepsiCo 1.60	18	194	76½	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
30	16	PerkElm .30	24	811	27	25	26⅛	— ⅛
28	16⅛	Pet Inc 1.50	8	27	27	26⅛	26⅛	+ 1⅛
15⅛	11	PetInc pf 1		3	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
16⅛	6⅛	PeterPl .80a	13	14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
74⅛	34	PetrieS .80a	21	4	72	72	72	
25⅛	8⅛	Petrolan .50	9	91	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ 1⅛
47⅛	18⅛	Petrol pf1.37		4	50	49	50	+ 4½
23⅛	16⅛	Petrlm 2.55e		28	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	23⅛	Pfizer .76a	14	741	31	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	29	PhelpD 2.20	18	139	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+ 1⅛
17	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	9	314	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
95⅛	74	PhilE pf9.50		z300	95	94⅛	95	
87	67	PhilE pf8.75		z30	88	88	88	+ 1
78	59⅛	PhilE pf7.85		z100	79½	79	79½	+ 1½
79	57⅛	PhilE pf7.80		z230	80	79	79	
47½	37	PhilE pf4.68		z4000	51	50	51	+ 4
47	35	PhilE pf4.40		z50	46½	46½	46⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	PhilaSub 1.80	8	52	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
59⅛	40⅛	PhilMorr 1	16	406	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
6	2	Phillips Ind		14	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	37	PhillPet 1.60	13	847	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ 1
9⅛	3⅛	PhilVnH .40	25	19	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	7⅛	Pickwik .24e	10	261	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
17	9⅛	PiedNG 1.40	7	24	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
7	2⅛	Pier Imprt		291	7⅛	6⅛	7	
44⅛	35½	Pillsbury 1	13	445	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— 2⅛
35	19⅛	Pion Cp 1.20	11	373	36½	35⅛	36⅛	+ 1⅛
20⅛	11⅛	PitneyB .60	8	177	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
28	13½	PittFrg .80b	7	13	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	28	Pittstn .80a	7	714	38½	38	38⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	15⅛	PizzaHt .06a	15	184	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Plan Resrch	8	26	4	3⅛	3⅛	

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅝	2¼	Playboy .12		274	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	6⅛	Plessey .86e	7	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	PNB MR .40	21	58	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
43½	15	Polaroid .32	29	4920	41	37⅛	40⅞	+ 2½
13⅛	3⅝	Ponderosa	49	154	12	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	PopeTal .70	15	4	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅝	Portec 1b	5	x37	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	PortGE 1.58	9	59	18½	18⅛	18⅝	
110⅛	99½	PoG pf 11.50		z220	110⅛	109⅛	110⅛	+ 1
59⅛	23⅝	Potlch 1.50	16	17	60	59½	60	+ ⅝
13⅞	10	PotmEl 1.16	11	862	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
57	50	PotEl pf5.50		z110	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	
57⅛	50	PotEl pf5.46		z610	57½	57⅛	57½	
37⅜	26⅝	PotEl pf2.44		1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
41⅞	24½	PPG In 1.80	12	763	44	42	43⅝	+ 2⅛
12⅞	6	Premier .36	8	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
100⅛	78½	ProctGam 2	21	636	90⅛	89⅛	90⅛	— ⅛
10½	5⅞	ProdRsh .40	19	83	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	18⅞	Proler 1.40	3	9	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	PSA Inc		128	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅝	PSvCol 1.30	8	91	17⅛	17	17⅛	
20⅛	12	PSvEG 1.72	9	139	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
118⅛	104	PSE pf 12.25		z390	119	117½	119	+ 1½
81⅛	64½	PSEG pf7.80		z10	83	83	83	+ 2
72	55⅛	PSEG pf6.80		z140	72	71	72	
54½	42⅛	PSEG pf5.05		z200	56	56	56	+ 1½
43	34	PSEG pf4.08		z50	44	44	44	+ 1
27⅛	26⅛	PSEG pf2.43		28	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
16	12⅛	PSEG pf1.40		2	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
43⅝	29⅝	P Svind 2.72	12	x290	42⅛	42	42	+ ⅛
44	36	PSind pf3.50		y120	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅝
13⅛	11	PSind pf1.08		y200	13	13	13	+ ⅛
13	11	PSind pf1.04		y20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	PSvNH 1.80	7	13	20⅛	20	20	
29	24⅛	PSNH pf2.75		z450	28⅝	28½	28½	
21⅛	11⅛	PSvNM 1.36	9	x73	20⅝	19⅞	20	
9⅝	3	Publckr Ind	18	14	5⅝	5½	5½	
4⅝	2⅛	Pueblo Inl		101	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	PuerRl Cem		7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	18⅛	PugSPL 2.36	7	55	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
34	23	Pullmn 1.20	9	155	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	PurexCp .96	9	175	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅝
23	14⅛	Purex pf1.35		1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Puritn Fash		46	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
42	17⅛	Purolr 1.04	13	2	41	41	41	+ ⅛
28⅛	12⅛	QuakOat .84	14	478	277	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
69	38⅛	QukOat pf 3		3	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛	— 1
26½	15	QuakStO .78	11	36	19½	19	19⅛	
7½	4	Questor .01r		12	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
		R - S - T						
52⅛	36	RalstonPu 1	16	144	49	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Ramada Inn	18	397	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
10	6⅛	Rancoln .40		14	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Rapid Am		86	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
31⅛	17⅛	Raybest 1.50	5	28	31½	31	31	— ⅛
22⅛	7⅛	Raymlgt .48	7	66	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
99⅛	25⅛	Raytheon 1	11	297	52	51½	51¾	+ ⅛
26⅛	10⅛	RCA 1	19	1304	26⅛	26	26⅛	—
65	39	RCA cvpf 4		27	65⅛	65	65	+ ½
43	33½	RCA pf 3.50		z40	42½	42½	42½	
27	14⅛	ReadBat .40	4	296	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1⅛	Redman Ind		64	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	15	10	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
28⅛	15⅛	Reeves 1.60	8	15	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	ReichCh .66	6	103	14½	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Rellab Sl .64	9	75	9½	9⅛	9½	
24⅛	10⅛	RelianEl 1	10	148	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
66⅛	35	Relian pf 3		8	68	66⅝	68	+ 1⅝
43	19½	Relia pf1.60		2	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
10	4⅛	Relian Grp		91	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	RelGrp pfC		14	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	RelGrp pfe		14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Republic Cp	6	44	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
12	8⅝	RcpFinS .80	7	8	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
3	⅞	RepMtg Inv		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	22⅛	ReoStl 1.60	6	877	35⅛	34	35	+ 1⅛
10⅞	4⅛	ResrvOil .16	8	942	10	9⅛	9⅞	+ 1
45⅛	17⅛	RevcoDS .40	27	151	44⅝	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
14½	6	Revr Copp		176	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
81½	47⅛	Revlon 1.40	19	294	78⅛	76¾	78¾	+ 2
5½	2⅛	Rexham .20	8	114	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	12⅝	Rexnrd 1.20	6	51	25⅝	24⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
42⅝	28	Rexr pf2.50		1	46½	46⅛	46½	+ 4½
39	22⅛	Rexn pf2.36		2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
67	49½	Reynln 3.08	9	x247	64	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
77	52½	Revln pf2.25		4	73⅛	72⅛	73⅛	+ 1½
33⅛	14⅛	ReynMet 1a	10	801	35⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ 1⅛
69	44½	RevM pf4.50		21	72	69½	72	+ 3
12⅛	7	ReySec .40a	8	258	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
25½	13⅛	RichMer .64	13	59	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Richmnd .80	13	180	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅛
29½	10⅛	Riegel 1.50	7	36	28⅛	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
18⅛	8	RioGran .50	8	22	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11	7½	RioGr pf.60		21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	4⅛	Rite Aid .16	18	428	18⅛	17½	18⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	11½	RivianF .96	11	64	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	7	Robghaw .20	23	32	17⅛	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	13⅛	Robrtsn 1.50	5	43	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9	Robins .28a	12	469	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
17½	10⅛	RochG 1.28b	7	16	16⅛	16½	16⅛	
110½	103	RochG pf 11		z1400	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅛
14⅛	4⅛	Rockowr .64	19	10	13⅛	13½	13⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	Rockwllm 2	9	626	28⅛	28½	28⅛	+ ⅛
70⅛	50	Rklnt pf4.75		4	70½	69⅛	70½	+ ⅛
25⅛	17	Rklnt pf1.35		5	25½	25⅛	25½	
86½	46½	RohmH 1.28	38	119	69	68⅛	69	+ ½
11	4⅛	Rohr Ind		137	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	11⅛	Rollins .30	18	x21	26½	26½	26⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	Ronson Cp	51	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19	9⅛	Roper 1.20	13	41	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	RorerA .94	11	x248	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	23	Rosario .40b	13	158	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	19⅛	Rowan .20	4	51	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ 1⅛
19⅛	8⅛	RoyCCol .72	14	84	19	18⅛	18⅛	
45⅛	24½	RoylD 3.26e	5	271	46	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	RoylInd .45t	10	110	7	6⅛	7	
27⅛	14	Rubbrm .46	26	20	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	RussTog .76	30	65	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Ryder Sys		843	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	25	SabineR .60	11	75	40½	40⅛	40½	+ 2½
3½	1½	Safegrd Ind	16	77	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
52⅛	34	SafewySir 2	10	480	47⅛	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	3	SagaCp .07e	9	93	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	26½	StJoMin 1.40	11	141	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	11	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
30	21⅛	StLSaF 2.50	15	14	29½	28⅛	29⅛	+ 1
11⅛	9½	StPauls .96a		10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
42½	19½	StRegP 1.52	11	538	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ 1⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Salant .24b	16	113	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10	SanDGs 1.20	13	164	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
10⅛	2⅛	Sandrs Asso	19	475	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ 1
14⅛	5⅛	SJuanR .99t	7	13	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
36⅛	24⅛	SFeInd 1.80	9	511	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
10	7	SFeInd pf.50		279	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
35⅛	18	SanFeIn .30	8	212	24	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
14	5	SargWel .40	8	194	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Saul RlEst		92	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	SavanE .45e	5	86	9½	8⅛	9½	+ ⅛
14⅛	9	SavnEA 1.34		7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	SavEl pf1.28		16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
4½	1⅛	Sav A Stop		8	4	3⅛	4	
9⅛	3	SavOnDr .20	15	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	1⅛	SavinB Mch	48	74	9⅛	9½	9½	
5⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	10	810	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	SCA Svc		66	3	2⅛	2⅛	
6	2⅛	Schaefer Cp		54	4⅛	4½	4½	+ ⅛
67½	44½	ScheraPl .28	23	675	56⅛	55½	56	
30⅛	15½	SchlitzBr .65	23	95	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
90⅛	67	Schlumb .30	23	416	81½	80⅛	81½	+ 1N
16⅛	9	SCM Cp .70	6	251	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	SCOA In .70	7	29	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .36	4	52	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	9⅛	ScotFet 1.08	10	476	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
19	8⅛	ScottFor .74	7	24	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5	Scottys .10	19	93	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15	8⅛	ScovillMfg 1	39	182	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
34⅛	25½	Scovil pf2.50		77	34⅛	33½	34⅛	+ 1
6½	4	ScudDuoVi	12	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	10⅛	Sea Cont .30	5	38	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ½

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
31½	17⅛	SeabCL 1.40	8	202	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	SeabWA .72i	8	142	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
37	25	Seagram .80	15	30	31½	30⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	7	SealdPw .80	10	25	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
25⅛	13½	SearleG .52	11	x1634	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
74⅛	48⅛	Sears 1.60a	26	1237	67⅛	66⅛	67½	
4	1⅛	Seatrain L		76	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38⅛	19⅛	Sedcolnc .78	6	527	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	SvcCpInt 1	5	25	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	5½	Servomt .66	9	x24	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Shakspre .28	20	36	7⅛	7	7⅛	
14⅛	5½	Shapell .10	10	46	14½	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	39⅛	ShellOil 2.60	7	313	52⅛	51½	52⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	11½	ShelT 1.12e	5	3	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
14	4⅛	ShellrGl .56	6	146	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	10½	ShlGl pf1.40		13	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
22⅛	10⅛	ShlGl pf1.35		3	22½	22⅛	22½	
48⅛	32⅛	SherwW 2.20	16	60	39⅛	38⅛	39	+ ⅛
11	8⅛	SierrPac .92	10	27	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Signal .90b	7	x58	17	16⅛	16⅛	+ 1⅛
41⅛	32	Signa pf2.20		x1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
17⅛	14	Signa pf 1		x1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
41½	25½	SignodeCp 1	15	35	37⅛	36⅛	37	— ⅛
9⅛	2⅛	SimPrec .12	9	48	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
24	12	Simm .85e	15	12	24	22⅛	22⅛	
19⅛	8⅛	SimPat .40b	22	415	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Singer .30p		2378	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	10⅛	SkaggCo .60	16	147	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
70⅛	53½	Skelly 1.20a	8	17	70	70	70	
11⅛	6⅛	Skil Corp	28	20	9⅛	9½	9⅛	+ ⅛
26	12⅛	Skyline .24	70	335	26⅛	19⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	SmithAO .60		13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
36⅛	15	SmithInt .36	10	729	37⅛	34⅛	36⅛	+ 1⅛
63⅛	43⅛	SmithKline 2	15	x305	63⅛	63	63⅛	+ 1
16	7	SmithTr .50	11	45	16	15⅛	16	
22⅛	10½	Smucker .80	9	11	17½	17½	17½	
14	7⅛	SolaBas .70	7	41	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Sonesta Int	2	33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
		SonyCp n	37	1147	9⅛	9	9⅛	
36	27⅛	SooLin 2.35e	6	19	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
11	4⅛	SOS Con .40	7	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
18	9⅛	SCarEG 1.52	9	132	18	17⅛	18	
30	23½	SCEG pf2.50		1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
16⅛	9½	SoJerin 1.56	9	5	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
13	7⅛	Soudwn 1.50	6	78	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16½	Sdwn pf .80		21	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
16	9½	SoestBkg .80	11	25	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5	SoestPS .89t	10	62	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	SoCalE 1.68	7	1318	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+ ⅛
16	8⅛	SouthCo 1.40	7	1160	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
	23⅛	SoInGE 2.40	9	14	36	35⅛	36	+ ⅛
59½	4	SoNkes 1.65	9	55	54⅛	54	54	+ ½
61	44	SouRy pfA 3		9	61½	61	61½	+ ⅛
34½	19⅛	SoUnGs 1.76	8	146	35½	34⅛	35	+ 1⅛
29⅛	15⅛	South'd .40b	13	39	25⅛	25⅛	25½	
10⅛	4⅛	SwstFor .70	13	524	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		56	23½	21½	22⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	SwstPSv .98	10	108	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	Sparton .24a	4	46	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SperryHut 1	12	13	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
34	27½	Sprry H pf 3		1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
49⅛	25⅛	SperryR .76	11	691	47	45⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Sprague El		32	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Spring M .75	25	50	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
28	14⅛	SquarD 1.10	17	62	26⅛	25½	25⅛	— ⅛
41½	24⅛	Squibb .90	18	111	23⅛	28⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
65	34⅛	StaleyM 1.80	5	47	48⅛	47½	48⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	19⅛	StPoor 1.92a		32	23⅛	27⅛	23	
40⅛	33	StBrand 1.14	17	287	39	38⅛	38½	+ ⅛
50⅛	45	StdBr pf3.50		z140	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	+ 1⅛
50⅛	28⅛	StBPaint .32	25	42	45⅛	43⅛	44⅛	
33	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	7	1922	33	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	35	StOilInd 2.30	8	1832	45⅛	43⅛	45⅛	+ 2⅛
85⅛	44½	StOilOh 1.35	27	195	70⅛	69⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
55	47½	SO Oh pf3.75		z40	51	51	51	+ 1
11⅛	5⅛	StdPress .40	5	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	StdPrud .66	19	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Standex .60	7	26	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	12⅛	StanWk 1.04	12	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$50,000,000

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

(Mitsubishi Jukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha)

6½% Convertible Debentures Due 1991

Principal, premium, if any, and interest payable in United States dollars in New York City or in certain countries outside the United States and Japan without deduction for or on account of Japanese taxes, all as set forth in the Offering Circular. Interest is payable on March 31 and September 30, commencing September 30, 1976.

MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL

THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD. — NOMURA EUROPE N.V.

MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A. — ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. — A. E. AMES & CO. Limited
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — ANDRESENS BANK A/S — ARAB FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS COMPANY S. A. K.
ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC. — ASTAIRE & CO. Limited — BAER SECURITIES CORPORATION
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA — BANCA DEL GOTTARDO — BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA — BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS) Limited — BANK MEES & HOPE NV
BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL Limited — BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. — BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE LAMBERT—LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS — BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG — BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE — BANQUE WORMS — BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited
H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V. — BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK — BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
BROWN HARRIMAN & INTERNATIONAL BANKS LTD. — JAMES CAPEL & CO. — CAPITALFIN INTERNAZIONALE S. p. A.
CAZENOVE & CO. — CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE — CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited
COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft — COMPAGNIA FINANZIARIA INTERMOBILIARE S.p.A. — CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE — CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL
CREDIT LYONNAIS — CREDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE — CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN — CREDITO ITALIANO — DAIWA EUROPE N.V. — DELBRUECK & CO.
DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE —DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK— — DEWAAY & ASSOCIES INTERNATIONAL S.C.S.
DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION — DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION HARRIS & PARTNERS Limited
DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft — EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY Limited — FINACOR — FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited
ROBERT FLEMING & CO. Limited — GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP. — GREENSHIELDS Incorporated
HAMBRO-MITSUI Limited — HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited — IBJ INTERNATIONAL Limited — ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO
JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY Limited — KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited — KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK
KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited — KREDIETBANK N.V. — KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
KUHN, LOEB & CO. ASIA — KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K.
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K. — KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., Limited — LAZARD FRERES ET CIE — LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL Limited — LTCB ASIA Limited
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited — MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO. — B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO.
SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. Limited — MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited — MORGAN GUARANTY & PARTNERS LTD.
NEUE BANK — NEW JAPAN SECURITIES CO., LTD. — THE NIPPON KANGYO KAKUMARU SECURITIES CO., LTD.
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — ORION BANK Limited — PETERBROECK, VAN CAMPENHOUT, KEMPEN S.A.
PICTET INTERNATIONAL Limited — PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V. — POST- OCH KREDITBANKEN, PKBANKEN
PRIVATBANKEN Aktieselskab — N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited — ROWE & PITMAN, HURST-BROWN — SALOMON BROTHERS
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited — SHIELDS MODEL ROLAND Incorporated — SINGER & FRIEDLANDER Limited
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN — SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated — SOCIETA FINANZIARIA ASSICURATIVA RAS GROUP
SOCIETE GENERALE — SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. — STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO.
SUMITOMO WHITE WELD Limited — SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN — SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited
TAIYO KOBE FINANCE HONGKONG Limited — TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT — UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) Limited
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft — VICKERS, DA COSTA & CO. — J. VONTOBEL & CO.
M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO. — S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. — WARDLEY Limited
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — WOOD GUNDY Limited — YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) Limited

February 5, 1976.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*.78	*.87¾
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*1.07½	*.70
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.38	.25
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	300.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.93	213.93
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	74-75	76-00
Lead spot, lb	.19	.24½
Copper elec., lb	63⅝	63⅞-65
Tin (Straits) lb	3.1944	3.75¼
Zinc E. St. L. basis lb	.37	.33½-.40
Silver N.Y. oz	3.917	4.13
Gold N.Y. oz	130.00	175.25
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31 1931)	767.60	770.00

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
Feb. 4, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	13.20	13.32	13.08	13.09	13.22
May	13.24	13.36	13.13	13.13	13.28

U.S. Commodity Prices

Jul	13.29	13.39	13.19	13.19	13.27
Sep	13.35	13.41	13.22	13.22	13.34
Oct	13.32	13.40	13.23	N13.23	13.32
Mar	13.35	13.41	13.25	13.36	N13.35
May	13.37	13.40	13.24	13.27	13.34

Sales: 4,431.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

May	165.00	165.00	165.00	B164.0	162.50

Sales: 1.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Mar	69.75	71.00	69.75	70.50S	70.05
May	65.80	66.90	65.80	66.33S	66.05
Jul	63.70	64.50	63.70	64.10S	63.60
Sep	61.80	62.50	61.80	62.15S	61.70
Dec	59.34	59.55	59.30	69.30S	59.15

Sales: 880.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Feb	55.30	55.40	55.30	55.20S	55.00
Mar	55.50	55.90	55.50	55.60S	55.40
May	56.50	56.80	56.30	56.40S	56.20
Jul	57.40	57.60	58.20	57.30S	57.10
Sep	58.40	58.40	58.10	58.20S	58.00
Dec	59.50	59.70	59.30	59.40S	59.20
Jan	60.10	60.10	59.80	59.80S	59.60
Mar	61.00	61.00	60.80	60.70S	60.50

Sales estimated: 3,309.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	10.90	10.90	10.25	10.30	10.78
Apr	13.00	13.38	12.40	12.40	13.25
May	16.40	16.70	15.60	15.70	16.55
Nov.	6.25	6.30	6.21	6.21	6.23

Sales: 5,684.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Mar	61.20	61.20	60.45	60.65	60.95
May	62.15	62.15	61.50	61.50	62.02
Jul	62.70	62.70	62.05	62.05	B62.60
Oct	60.77	60.77	60.45	B60.50	60.80
Dec	58.65	58.70	58.30	58.30	58.61
Mar	59.30	59.30	59.10	B58.90	B59.35
May	—	—	—	B59.15	B59.55

Sales: 3,800.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Feb	391.50	393.00	390.70	391.50S	395.40
Mar	394.50	395.40	391.00	393.00S	397.60
Apr	394.00	397.50	394.00	395.00S	—
May	399.00	399.70	395.50	397.70S	401.70
Jul	404.50	404.50	401.00	402.70S	406.80
Sep	409.50	410.30	407.00	408.10S	412.70
Dec	417.50	418.00	414.50	416.50S	420.40
Jan	420.50	421.50	418.50	419.50S	423.40
Mar	427.00	427.00	424.00	424.80S	429.00
May	430.00	430.00	430.00	430.40S	434.60

Sales: Estimated 1,801.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Mar	61.50	61.85	61.30	61.80	61.30
May	63.50	63.85	63.30	63.80	B63.25
Jul	65.00	65.45	64.75	65.45	64.95
Sep	66.40	66.50	66.40	B66.55	B66.05
Nov	67.50	67.50	67.50	67.50	B66.80

Sales: 400.

GOLD (100-troy ounce contracts)

Feb	129.30	129.60	128.70	128.60S	130.30
Mar	129.80	129.80	129.30	128.90S	130.50
Apr	130.20	130.40	129.00	129.20S	131.10
Jun	131.60	131.80	130.30	130.50S	132.30
Aug	132.00	132.00	131.50	131.80S	133.60
Oct	133.70	134.50	133.30	133.30S	134.90
Dec	135.00	135.90	134.50	134.60S	136.20
Feb	136.50	136.70	136.50	136.00S	137.50
Apr	138.40	138.40	137.40	137.40S	138.80

Sales: Estimated 1,982.

CHICAGO FUTURES
Feb. 4, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	3.61	3.61	3.51	3.51½	3.58
May	3.68	3.68	3.57	3.57½	3.64
Jul	3.68½	3.70	3.60½	3.62	3.67½
Sep	3.76¾	3.76¾	3.66¾	3.68	3.74
Dec	3.86	3.86	3.76	3.78	3.82
Mar	3.92	3.92	3.88	3.88	3.88½

CORN (5,000 bu)

Mar	2.68½	2.69	2.66½	2.66½	2.68
May	2.74½	2.74½	2.72½	2.72¾	2.74
Jul	2.78	2.78	2.75¾	2.75¾	2.77
Sep	2.74	2.74¼	2.72½	2.73½	2.74
Dec	2.69½	2.69½	2.67	2.67	2.68¼
Mar	2.74½	2.74½	2.72½	2.73¼	2.74¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Mar	4.81	4.81	4.72	4.75	4.81
May	4.90	4.90	4.80	4.83	4.88
Jul	4.95	4.96	4.87	4.89½	4.95
Aug	4.99	4.99	4.90	4.92½	4.98
Sep	5.00	5.00	4.94	4.97	5.02½
Nov	5.08	5.08	5.00¼	5.03	5.08
Jan	5.11	5.12½	5.07½	5.07½	5.14½
Mar	5.22	5.22	5.14	5.16½	5.21½
May	5.25	5.26½	5.19	5.22½	5.27

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Mar	16.10	16.20	15.55	15.60	16.05
May	16.20	16.25	15.70	15.82	16.15
Jul	16.45	16.45	15.90	16.05	16.40
Aug	16.45	16.50	16.05	16.10	16.50
Sep	16.50	16.55	16.20	16.20	16.60
Oct	16.55	16.55	16.20	16.20	16.60
Dec	16.60	16.60	16.35	16.35	16.70
Jan	16.70	16.70	16.45	16.45	16.80

6 SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Mar	138.00	138.90	136.50	136.80	137.50
May	140.00	140.00	137.60	138.20	138.90
Jul	141.50	142.50	139.80	140.50	140.60
Aug	142.50	143.00	140.10	141.00	141.50
Sep	142.50	142.50	141.00	141.50	141.40
Oct	142.00	142.00	141.00	141.20	142.00
Dec	145.50	145.50	144.50	144.50	145.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Feb	392.00	392.50	389.00	391.00	394.50
Mar	—	—	—	392.00	396.50
Apr	398.00	398.00	392.00	394.00	398.50
Jun	401.00	402.00	397.00	399.50	404.00
Aug	403.00	407.50	403.00	404.50	409.50
Oct	410.50	412.00	408.00	410.50	415.00
Dec	418.50	418.50	415.00	416.00	420.00
Feb	423.00	423.00	421.00	421.50	426.00
Apr	428.00	428.50	426.50	427.00	432.50
Jun	432.30	434.00	432.30	433.00	437.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Feb	38.40	38.40	37.20	37.30	38.50
Apr	38.60	38.65	37.75	37.80	39.00
Jun	42.50	42.50	41.75	41.80	42.75
Aug	43.50	43.55	43.05	43.05	43.80
Oct	43.05	43.05	42.52	42.65	43.20
Dec	42.70	42.90	42.52	42.70	43.10

Sales: Feb 3078; April 4760; June 1988; Aug 545; Oct 192; Dec 30.
Open interest: Feb 6732; April 10359; June 6428; Aug 2914; Oct 1502; Dec 430.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Feb	47.80	47.55	46.75	47.80	47.00
Apr	41.70	42.47	41.60	41.65	41.90
Jun	43.45	44.05	43.25	43.25	43.55
Jul	43.90	44.37	43.60	43.95	44.10
Aug	42.50	43.20	42.50	a42.90	42.85
Oct	40.25	40.55	40.00	40.05	40.50
Dec	41.00	41.50	41.00	b41.35	41.75
Feb	40.00	40.05	40.00	b40.05	b40.30

Sales: Feb 1788; April 2520; June 1145; July 288; Aug 60; Oct 30; Dec 23; Feb 1.
Open interest: Feb 3540; April 5390; June 2684; July 1792; Aug 586; Oct 329; Dec 209; Feb 5.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Feb	56.50	56.75	55.80	a56.25	56.90
Mar	54.00	54.15	53.35	53.35	54.15
Apr	49.00	49.00	48.65	a48.65	49.30
May	45.25	45.25	45.00	b45.05	45.40
Jun	46.90	46.90	46.50	46.80	46.90
Sep	—	—	—	n53.90	53.90
Dec	55.25	55.25	55.25	55.25	n55.50

Sales: Feb 74; March 183; April 11; May 3; June 3; Sep 0; Dec 10.
Open interest: Feb 419; March 796; April 183; May 350; June 118; Sep 34; Dec 10.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	67.75	68.97	67.15	a68.75	b66.97
Mar	67.50	68.95	66.80	68.00	b67.12
May	67.80	69.15	67.00	67.60	67.65
Jul	68.15	69.15	67.35	67.70	67.85
Aug	66.00	66.90	65.15	65.40	a65.55

Sales: Feb 1675; March 2820; May 1435; July 928; Aug 162.
Open interest: Feb 1443; March 2287; May 1622; July 2058; Aug 780.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100-troy ounce contracts)

Mar	129.80	129.80	128.40	128.40	130.00
Jun	131.80	131.80	130.00	130.00	132.20
Sep	133.50	133.50	132.30	132.30	134.60
Dec	135.50	135.50	134.40	134.40	136.40
Mar	139.00	139.00	136.70	136.70	139.00

Sales: Mar 1,506; Jun 475; Sep 25; Dec 37; Mar 2.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Mar	157.75	156.05	156.25-156.30	156.60-157
May	158	156.25	156.50-156.60	156.75-156.85
Aug	159		157.55-157.75	157.45-157.50
Oct	159.75	157.50	157.70-157.90	158.25-158.35
Dec	160.25	158.45	158.40-158.50	159 -159.25
Mar	160.25	158.50	158.50-158.90	159 -159.25
May	159.40	159.25	158 -159	158.50-159.25
Lots: 3,087.				
COCOA				
Mar	767	760	766 -767	765 -766
May	753	743	749 -749.50	747.50-748
Jul	741	731	737 -737.50	735 -735.50
Sep	719	712	717 -717.50	717.50-718
Dec	693	688	691 -693	694.50-695
Mar		682	687 -688	684 -686
May		681	682 -683	678 -678.50
Lots: 2,446.				
COFFEE				
Mar	855	840	852 -853	844 -846
May	868	850	863 -864	856 -857
Jul	878	861	873 -874	866 -867
Sep	884	868	880 -881	872 -873
Nov	888	875	884 -886	878 -879
Jan	891	880	888 -889	884 -885
Mar	No trade		895 -897	887 -896
Lots: 1,802.				

London Metals Market

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Coper wire bars:		
Spot	589 - 589.50	585 - 585.50
3 months	607.50- 608	603.50- 604
Cathodes: spot	578.50- 579.50	574.50- 576
3 months	596.50- 597	592.50- 593
Tin: spot	3,130 -3,140	3,140 -3,142
3 months	3,203 -3,205	3,207 -3,210
Lead: spot	164.50- 164.75	163.50- 164
3 months	170.75- 171	170 170.85
Zinc: spot	337 - 337.50	337.25- 337.50
3 months	347.25- 347.75	347.25- 347.75
Silver: spot	193.20- 193.50	195.20- 195.50
3 months	197.80- 197.90	200 - 201

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-ask.)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Mar	—	—	1,565-1,575	—3
May	1,592	—	1,565-1,568	—2
Jul	—	—	1,587-1,589	+1
Aug	1,589	1,587	1,586-1,588	+2
Oct	1,581	1,576	1,575-1,577	—4
Nov	—	—	1,573-1,576	—5
Jan	—	—	1,578-1,580	—5
Lots: 10.				
COCOA				
Mar	709	697	702- 708	+½
May	710	695	698- 701	—1
Jul	—	—	690- 695	UC
Sep	690	684	685- 686	—3
Dec	645	—	638- 644	—2
Mar	—	—	627-—	—3
Lots: 300.				

Market Summaries

Feb. 4, 1976

Most Actives — N.Y.S.E.

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Polaroid	613,400	39¾	+1⅝
CoastSt Gas	529,100	14¾	+1⅜
Goodrich	498,000	27½	— ⅜
Westgh El	404,900	16⅛	— ⅛
Chrysler	389,800	15⅜	+1
FedNat Mtg	388,000	16½	+ ¾
Avnet Inc	375,900	17¼	+1⅜
Citicorp	372,400	33⅝	+ ½
Occiden Pet	300,600	17¼	+1¼
Avon Prod	288,700	42¼	— ¾
LouLd Exp	278,300	26⅞	+2⅞
Merrill Lyn	269,600	25⅛	— ⅜
Texaco Inc	267,100	25⅞	+ ⅛
ElPaso Co	251,700	15⅝	+1
StdOil Cal	241,000	33⅞	+1¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	38.27	34.08
Advances	1150	991
Declines	454	556
Unchanged	327	365
Total issues	1931	1912
New 1975-76 highs	367	301
New 1975-76 lows	0	1

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Champ Ho	149,500	5½	+ ⅛
Syntex Corp	104,300	34⅝	+1⅛
Austral Oil	72,100	14½	+1⅛
Milgo Elect	70,900	16⅝	—1
Audio Radio	69,800	6½	+2¼
Buttes Gas	66,400	26¼	+1⅞
PanOcean O	66,200	12⅝	+1
HoustOil M	65,000	38¾	—1
Lloyds Eltr	61,900	7¾	— ¼
Kewanee In	60,500	20⅞	+1⅝
Approx total stock sales	5,340,000		
Stock sales year ago	2,926,655		

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
98.33	97.04	98.32	—1.28

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	973.00	981.66	966.94	976.62	+ 4.01
20 Trn	199.66	203.32	198.72	201.94	+ 2.51
15 Utl	91.58	92.50	90.81	91.90	+ 0.61
65 Stk	297.83	301.23	295.99	299.50	+ 1.96

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
15 Railroads	43.54	42.63	43.35	+0.58
425 Industrials	115.04	112.94	114.31	+0.84
60 Utilities	48.80	47.89	48.37	+0.22
500 Stocks	102.57	100.70	101.91	+0.73

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.24	53.99	54.24	+.44
Industrials	60.41	60.14	60.41	+.51
Transportation	37.93	37.59	37.93	+.56
Utilities	36.38	36.26	36.38	+.17
Finance	52.56	52.27	52.56	+.43

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Feb 3	202,269	524,048	1,887
Feb. 2	210,025	556,916	2,221
Jan 30	233,225	605,445	2,793
Jan. 29	184,229	476,890	1,924
Jan. 28	179,839	470,782	2,106
Jan 27	237,304	544,292	2,921

*These totals are included in the sales figures

Why pay more and why make a detour for your commodities trading in Chicago?

For further information, please call

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European Markets

(in local currencies)
(Yesterday's closing prices)

Amsterdam

AKZO	48.80
Albert Heijn	115.50
Algemenbank	354
Amrobank	82.80
A'dam	95.60
Fokker	43
Heineken	153.50
H.V.A.	55.50
Holl-Am-H	85.20
Hoogovens	65.90
K.L.M.	116.50
Nation. Ned.	99.90
Pakhoed	137.50
Philips new	34.50
Robeco	203.90
Rolinco	145.50
Royal Dutch	121.70
Unilever	127.80
Van Ommer	245.50
VerMach	190

Brussels

Arbed	4,560
Brux-Lamb	2,080
Cock Ougree	1,006
Electrobel	6,020
GB-Inno-BM	2,600
Hoboken	4,450
Pétrofina	5,920
Ph Gevaert	1,478
Soc Générale	2,800
Solvay	2,755
Un Minière	1,484

Frankfurt

AEG	94.70
BASF	166
Bayer	136.90
Commerzbk	207.80
Cont Gummi	101
Daimler	352
Demag	187
DeutBank	330.10
DresdeBk	260
Hoechst	162
Gels Aktien	83.50
Hoesch	65.40
Karstadt	428
Kaufhof	266
KHD	191
Lufthansa	87.50
Mannesmann	330.50
Metallgesell	258
Neckermann	103
Rheinstahl	90.50
RWE new	153.70
Schering	370
Siemens	312.20
Thyssen	119.90
Veba	117.80
Volkswagen	159.10

London

Augo-Am cp	3.30
Anglo-Am	£29.50
Barclay Bk	3.45
Beecham Gr	3.58
BICC	1.30
Boots	1.41
Bowater	1.89
Brit-Am Tob	3.78
Brit Oxyg	0.64½
Brit Pet	5.84
Burmah	0.50
CadburySc	0.54
Chartered	1.63
Courtaulds	1.67
Daggafont	0.08
DeBeer D	3.27
Decca Rec	2.76
Distillers	1.50
Dunlop	0.81
E Mustline	2.56
GEC	1.59
FreeStGed	£21.50
GKN	3.11
Glaxo Gr	3.88
Gold Fields	1.96
Gt Un St	2.23
Guinness	1.39
Hawker-Sidd	4.10
Hudson Bay	£14.75
Imp Chem	3.86
Imps	0.85
Mark & Spen	1.07
MetalBox	2.97
Nicholls	0.69
Plessey	0.77½
Rand Mines	2.50
Rank Org	1.58
Royal Dutch	£37.75
R.T.Z.	2.01
Shell	3.92
Thorn (A)	2.56
Tube Invest	3.46
Union Carb	4.15
Vickers	1.67
War L3½	£27⅝
West Deep	£13⅛
West Drief	£28⅝
West Hold	£24.50
West Min	1.52
Woolworth	0.77
ZCI	0.37

Milan

Bastogi	1,239
Erba	2,500
Erc Marelli	504
Fiat	1,555.50
Finsider	289
Generali	46,690
IFI	2,400
Italgas	595
Italsider	415
LaRinas	64.50
Montedis	518.25
Olivetti	1,320
Pirelli	881
Snia Visco	1,605
Terni	351

Paris

Air Liquide	366
Alimentaire	80
BSN	670
Carrefour	2,691
Cim Lafarge	190.50
Citroën	65
Cie Bancaire	468.50
CFP	147.90
CGE	313
CCF	152
Ferodo	435
Imétal	99
L'Oréal	1,010
Mach Bull	39
Michelin	1,351
Moët-Henn	585
Moulinex	291.50
Paribas	189
PUK	104.20
Penarroya	60.10
Perrier	114.90
Peugeot	318.10
Rh Poulenc	106
Sacilor	72
St Gobain	139.80
Suez	275
Télémécan	734
Thomson	242
Usinor	72.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,170
Buehrle	1,500
B Boveri	1,575
Ciba-Geigy	1,670
Cr Suisse	2,785
Fischer	600
HofRochN	11,300
Nestlé	3,575
Sandoz	5,350
Sté B Suisse	498
Sulzer	2,500
U.B. Suisse	3,600

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 4

(Continued from preceding page.)

75/76 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36⅝	28	SoNwEnTl 3	10	23	36½	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	24⅛	Sou Pac 2.24	12	162	34⅞	34	34⅞	+ 1¼
61⅞	40	Sou Ry 2.12	12	177	61½	61	61¼	+ ½
8⅝	6	Stanray .60		52	8⅛	7½	8⅛	+ ⅜
19¼	14⅛	Starrett 1	7	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
4¼	¾	StaMot Inv		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12	9¾	StaMS 1.10e		26	11⅝	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
106⅝	40	StaufCh 2.40	11	105	105¾	104⅜	104⅞	— ⅜
7¼	4⅛	Sterchi .48	10	33	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
25¼	15¼	SterDrug .70	15	476	20⅝	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅜
5⅞	2	SterlPre .11t	7	22	5½	5½	5½	
17	8	Sterndnt .40	11	22	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
22¼	10⅝	StevensJ .80	13	165	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	+ ½
30½	17	StewWa 1.96	9	18	29¼	28⅝	29¼	— ¼
22¾	13⅞	StokVC 1.20	7	80	21	20⅝	20¾	— ½
13	10½	StokVC pf 1		z720	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
72½	33⅞	StoneW 2.50	8	28	60	59	59	— 1
16¼	8⅞	StoneCon .60	5	44	17	16⅝	17	+ ½
23	9⅞	StopShp 1.10	6	14	23⅛	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
17⅞	9	Storge Tech	6	54	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
21¼	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	12	73	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅞
13¾	6¼	StridRite .70	8	131	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
45⅞	19	StuWor 1.32	9	12	45¼	44⅝	45	— ½
5⅛	1⅛	Suave Shoe	10	369	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅝
19¼	11¼	SubProGs 1	8	64	20	19	19¾	+ ¾
8⅞	4⅞	SuCrest .30	3	15	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
14¼	9½	Sun Chm .40		63	13⅞	12¾	13⅞	+ 1¼
37½	25½	SunOil 1.12r	7	x93	30⅞	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
40½	29¾	Sun O pf2.25		x455	34⅞	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅞
24¾	11⅞	Sunbeam 1	15	130	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
26½	12¾	Sundstrd .80	7	220	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
40½	29⅝	Sunds pf3.50		1	41	41	41	+ ½
16½	9	SunshMg .36	16	55	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
29½	15	SupVal 1.10	9	34	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	12	137	203	198	197	+ 8
6¼	3	SupmkG .20	21	128	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
15½	13	Supm pf1.30		2	15½	15¼	15½	+ ½
30⅝	9⅝	Superscpe	11	290	31½	30	31⅛	+ 1⅜
6⅞	2⅝	Sutro Mtg		7	4⅝	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
15	4	Swank .60a	11	101	15	14¼	14¾	— ¼
23¾	12½	Sybron .84	10	75	20½	20	20½	+ ½
9⅛	3	Systron Don	8	10	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
28½	11⅛	TaftBrd .80	10	11	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Talcott Nat		13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
8⅞	5	Talley .60	6	120	8⅝	8½	8¼	
11⅞	7⅞	Talley pfB 1		10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19	9½	TampEl 1.04	9	55	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
33⅛	22½	Tandy Corp	13	421	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅜
2?¾	12	Tandycrft	10	285	20	18⅞	19½	— ⅜
8⅜	4	Tappan .20		43	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
37	18	Technicare	21	173	34	31¾	32½	— 1⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Technicolr	9	39	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
15½	5	Technicon	15	163	14⅛	13½	13¾	
58¼	18⅛	Tektronx .24	18	134	58⅝	57¾	58	
7⅞	2⅝	Telecor .30	9	174	7½	7	7½	+ ⅜
34⅞	9½	Teledyn .32t	6	242	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	+ ⅜
71	48¾	Teledyn pf 6		3	71	71	71	+ ¾
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		211	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	11	564	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
29⅞	19¼	Tennco 1.76	7	1916	28½	27¼	28⅛	+ ⅜
110¼	74	Tennc pf5.50		2	103	103	103	+ 1
20⅜	12¾	TesoroPet 1	4	1032	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅞
30⅞	25½	Tesor pf2.16		440	31¼	30	31	+ 1½
28⅜	21⅞	Texaco 2	8	2127	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
40	28¼	TexComm 1	12	93	37¾	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
39¾	25½	TexETr 1.70	8	229	34⅞	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅜
29⅞	26	TxET pf2.87		481	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	
34½	23½	TexGsT 1.88	9	90	35½	34¾	35¼	+ ¾
36⅜	23⅞	Texsgif 1.20	10	228	33⅝	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
14¼	8¾	Texasind 1b	10	6	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
120½	61	TexInst 1	45	378	122½	120¼	122	+ 2⅛
10¾	5¼	Texas Intl	8	1102	8⅛	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
21½	11⅛	TexOGs .01b	9	1002	18	17½	18	+ 1⅞
21¾	15½	TexPac Ld	18	25	19¼	18¼	19¼	+ 1¼
25¼	16¼	TexUt 1.24	11	1153	22	21⅞	22	
9⅛	2¾	Texfi Ind		78	9¼	9	9	
26	12⅞	Textron 1.10	10	279	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+ ½
32½	20¼	Textr pf2.08		2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		30	23¾	23½	23¼	+ ⅛
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	7	158	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
46½	25¾	ThomBet .76	22	78	37⅞	37	37⅝	+ 1⅛
11	5	Thomin .40b	24	14	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
9½	4⅞	ThomJW .50	38	151	9⅞	9⅝	9½	+ ⅜
8¼	4¼	ThriftDg .40	13	x131	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
19⅜	9⅞	TI Corp 1	20	x152	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
42¾	26¾	TidwatM .70	6	107	31	30	31	+ 1
16⅞	7⅛	Tigerint .40	16	240	16½	15⅞	16⅛	
69½	24¾	TimeInc 2	15	15	66¼	65¾	66¼	+ ¼
21⅞	10½	TimeMir .50	15	194	21⅝	21	21⅜	+ ⅝
48	24¾	Timkn 2.20a	9	158	48	47⅞	47⅞	+ ½
13⅞	8⅞	Tish Rlty		27	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
8	4¼	TobinP .15e		3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
9¾	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	16⅞	TolEdis 2.12	7	60	25	24⅝	24½	— ½
15⅛	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	12	149	15⅝	14⅝	15	
8⅛	4⅝	TootRol .40b	17	93	7	6⅞	6⅞	
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	10	46	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
39½	24¼	TranUn 1.60	20	x63	32¼	31¼	31⅞	— ⅛
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		252	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
16¼	10⅛	TWA pf 2		2	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
11⅞	6	Transam .42	10	969	11⅞	11	11½	+ ¼
80	54	Trans pf4.50		5	82⅝	82⅞	82⅞	+ 2⅞
22⅞	17½	TranInc 1.92		44	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Transco .80	12	505	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ½
10	5⅞	Transcn .45	12	24	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
18	4⅞	TranOhF .20	6	117	10½	10	10⅜	+ ⅝
20⅞	12¼	Tranwy 1.40	7	65	19	18⅝	19	
29¼	19⅛	Travlrs 1.08	15	520	27¼	26	27⅛	+ ⅞
36½	27	Travelr pf 2		14	34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ½
11⅞	4¼	TRE Corp		445	9⅞	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅞
22⅝	16	TriCon 1.32e		63	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
34¼	27⅛	TriCn pf2.50		4	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
16	10¼	TrianInd .90	5	17	13	12⅞	13	
13	5⅜	Triang Pac		8	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
34	9⅝	TrinityInd 1	4	73	28⅝	27⅞	28	+ ¼
30	13⅛	Tropican .20	21	16	29⅝	29	29⅝	
29⅞	14½	TRW In 1.20	10	38	29½	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
63	40½	TRW pf4.50		2	63	63	63	+ ½
69⅞	47⅞	TRW pf4.40		7	69	68¼	69	— ¼
13⅝	7⅞	TucsonG .96	8	135	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
15½	5⅛	TwenCen .40	5	220	13	12½	12⅞	— ½
19⅝	8½	TycoLb .20e	11	302	15⅞	15⅜	15⅛	+ ¼
29⅝	13½	TylerCp .80	6	x61	29¼	28⅞	29⅛	+ ½

U-V-W-X-Y-Z

75/76 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅞	13⅛	UAL Inc .60	22	783	28⅛	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅜
24½	17	UARCO 1.30	6	3	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ½
16	10¼	UGI Cp 1.40	8	37	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	25	UGI pf2.75		z1100	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	8½	UMC Ind 1	9	62	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
3	⅞	UMET Tr		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	7⅛	Unarco .20	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
47¾	32½	UnINV 2.92e	11	1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	6⅛	UnBancp .84	9	96	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
89½	37¼	U Camp 2.40	15	119	89⅝	89	89⅛	+ ⅞
73¼	40⅛	UnCarb 2.50	12	426	72⅞	71⅞	72⅛	+ ⅞
13⅜	5⅛	Un Commrc		22	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
8⅜	2½	Union Corp	12	109	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
14½	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	194	14⅜	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
80	64	UnEl pf7.44		25	80¼	80½	80½	+ ¾
64¾	55	UnEl pf6.40		z10	64	64	64	+ ½
28¼	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		18	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅛	Un Fidelity	11	48	5⅜	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
50⅜	32⅛	UnOCal 1.98	7	485	45½	44⅞	45⅛	+ ¾
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		8	58⅛	58⅛	58¼	+ 1⅛
82¼	61⅞	UPacCp 2.80	12	271	80	77¾	80	+ 2¼
14⅛	10⅞	UnPac pf.47		9	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	Uniona Inc		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10	6⅛	Uniroyal .50	9	522	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
81¾	66⅛	Uniryal pf 8		z100	81	81	81	— ¼
9	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
8½	6	UnitCp .72e		54	8½	8⅛	8½	
8⅝	4¾	U FinCal .20	6	270	8⅛	7⅞	8	
16¼	6⅝	UnGasP .72	8	212	16⅝	16	16¼	+ ¼
12½	5⅝	Un Guarnty	18	92	11	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
25½	17½	U Illum 2.32	6	36	25½	25¼	25½	
12¾	6⅛	UnitInd .40	7	7	12¼	12¼	12¼	
7¾	4⅜	UnitIn pf.42		1	7½	7½	7½	
7	1⅞	Unitinn .10	10	69	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅜
12¼	8⅞	UJerBk 1.04	7	64	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
18	10⅝	UnitMM .80		158	17⅞	17⅛	17½	+ ⅜
22⅞	8	Un Nucir	24	489	21⅞	20	20⅞	— ¾
2½	1⅛	UnitPk Min		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
16	6	UnitRefg .48	4	65	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	
38⅜	25¼	USFidG 2.48	15	111	37⅜	37⅛	37¼	+ 1
18⅜	12¼	USFoS 1.11e		12	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
21¼	14⅛	USGyps .60	20	161	19⅝	19⅜	19½	
26¼	20	USGy pf1.80		1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ½
7⅞	2⅛	US Home	20	111	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	US Ind .20		1585	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
14	6¼	USLease .28	7	184	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
4⅞	1⅞	US Rltylnv		21	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
25½	7⅞	US Shoe .95	11	78	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
83⅜	38¼	US Stl 2.80	8	528	83¾	82⅝	83	— ¼
22	13⅜	US Tobac	12	14	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
62¼	31¼	UnitTech 2	8	799	56½	55½	56	+ 1½
140⅜	86¼	UnTech pf 8		92	134⅝	132	133½	+ 3
16¼	12½	UniTel 1.12	10	239	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
2	7-16	UniTel wt		51	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅝	UnTl 2pfl.50		13	21	20⅞	21	— ⅛
9⅛	3½	Unitrod .05e	13	240	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	16⅞	Univar 1.68	7	24	38½	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅞
22¼	18¼	UnLeaf 1.12	7	24	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅜
18	9½	UOP	12	51	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	22	440	48⅝	47⅜	48	+ ¼
17⅝	9½	USLIFE .32	7	385	14½	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
11	8½	UslifeF .96a	11	21	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
29½	12	USM stpl.20	9	13	29	29	29	
74⅞	39½	UtahInt 1a	13	668	56	54	55½	+ 1⅜
30¼	23⅛	UtahPL 2.40	9	39	30½	30	30¼	+ ¼
31⅜	26⅝	UtPL pf2.80		26	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
26	17	UV Ind 1b	5	974	27½	25½	27⅛	+ 1⅝
38	20½	UV In pf1.26		6	31⅞	30	31⅜	+ 1⅛
23½	13	VallyInd .80	4	71	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
18½	6⅛	Varian .20	14	605	16⅛	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	19⅛	Veeder .80	18	4	19⅞	19	19¼	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Vendo Co		21	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	2	Venice .20	288	34	6	5⅜	5	— ⅛
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.31e		19	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low
39⅝	21¼	Velco Oilsh	9	441	26⅞	25
28½	13⅞	VF Cp 1.10	11	42	28⅜	27⅞
11¼	2⅝	Viacom Int	13	138	10½	10⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Victor Comp		33	5	4⅞
14⅝	8⅛	VaEPw 1.18	6	1216	14⅜	14⅛
78½	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z40	78½	78½
45	37	VaEP pf4.20		z100	44	44
43⅝	37½	VaEP pf4.12		z20	43	43
29½	25½	VaEP pf2.90		40	30⅝	29¼
7⅞	3⅝	Vornado Inc	16	82	6	5⅞
15½	8⅛	VSI Corp .68	7	1	14½	14½
42¼	23½	VulcMat 2	9	22	42	41⅝
25½	12¼	Wachova .76	10	73	24¼	23⅞
53	27¾	Wach pf2.20		18	52½	51
4⅝	2	Wach Rlty		16	3½	3⅜
15¼	10	Walgreen 1	10	45	14⅝	14⅜
44	25⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	11	3	32¾	32⅝
25½	14⅞	WallBus .60	10	10	23	22⅞
15⅜	6	WallMu .80a	7	6	14⅞	14⅜
15⅜	11⅛	WalMart .08	22	32	13⅞	13⅛
16⅞	6⅛	WangL .10	18	218	16⅞	16⅛
11⅛	4⅛	WardFd .47t	17	47	10	9⅞
11½	7⅛	Warnaco .80		20	10¼	10⅛
22⅞	8¼	WrnCom .50	8	171	22⅛	21⅞
77⅞	40	WrnC pf4.25		6	78	77
44½	17	WrnC pf1.25		6	44	43
38⅛	25	WarnerL .92	18	352	38⅛	37⅞
23⅞	13⅛	Warn S 1.20	9	16	23⅛	23
20⅝	12	WashGs 1.88	10	32	19½	19⅛
13½	9½	WashNat .80	7	78	12⅞	12½
30	23⅞	WashN pf2.50		2	29½	29⅛
15⅝	11⅞	WashStl 1	10	15	15⅝	15⅛
21⅝	16½	WasWat 1.56	9	56	21⅛	21⅛
11¾	4	Waste Mgmt	10	491	8¾	8⅛
38⅞	11⅛	WatkinJ .20	15	52	35	34¼
6⅞	3	WayGos .40	153	5	6⅛	6
7⅞	3⅛	Wean Unit		16	5⅛	5
16¼	10⅞	Wea pf2.52k		4	15	15
7⅝	4½	Weathrd .40	8	31	7½	7⅝
5¼	2⅛	Webb Del E	15	135	4⅞	4⅞
9½		WellMcL .60	22	41	9	8⅝
21¾	15	WelsMkt .72	9	5	21	21
20½	12⅛	WellFgo .96	6	134	18¼	17⅞
8⅞	3⅛	WellFM .05e		24	7⅞	7⅜
14⅜	8⅜	WescoF .70	10	24	15⅜	15⅛
41	18⅛	WstPtPep 2	9	50	37⅛	36½
10½	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	31	x259	10½	10⅛
27⅞	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	7	159	21⅞	21⅛
19	7⅞	WnNeA .20r	5	206	13⅛	12⅜
9⅝	5⅛	Wn Pac Ind	13	113	9⅝	9⅛
15⅜	8⅝	WnPubh .80	8	104	16½	15⅛
19½	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	9	418	19⅞	19⅛
60	42	WnUn pf6		7	61	61
50	30	WnUn pf4.60		2	49⅝	49⅛
53	32½	WnUn pf4.90		1	53	53
20	9⅛	WestgEl .97	9	3304	16½	15⅞
40½	19⅛	Wstvco 1.50	12	143	40⅞	40⅛
21	12	Weyrhg 1.28	9	2	20⅛	20⅛
44⅞	27⅜	Weyerhr .80	28	497	44⅜	43⅝
62¼	55¼	Weyr pf2.80		40	61⅞	61
23⅜	10⅛	WhelFr .40a	12	48	21⅞	20¾
31⅞	14⅛	WheelPlt Stl		354	20¼	19⅜
30	15⅛	Whirlpool .80	22	98	29⅜	29
24½	8¼	WhitCon .90	6	334	21⅝	21⅛
36½	29	WhitC pfC 3		1	36	36
12½	5	White Mot		70	8⅝	8⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Whittaker	41	400	4⅛	3⅝
15	7⅛	Wickes .50r		88	11⅛	11
5⅛	2⅛	WiebdtSt .28	11	8	5¼	5⅛
37⅜	22½	WillmsCos 1	5	1415	28⅜	27⅞
67	43	Wilms pf.80		25	50	50
7	4½	WilshrO .10e	10	410	7⅛	6⅞
41	27⅞	WinnDx 1.44	15	318	40	39¼
7⅜	3⅛	Winnebago		1770	8⅞	7⅝
30	2⅛	WiscEl 1.92	12	219	29⅜	29⅛
102½	89⅜	WisE pf8.90		z30	102¾	102
19⅛	15½	WisGas 1.70	8	x32	19⅛	19⅛
28⅛	24⅞	WisG pf2.55		2	28⅛	28⅛
18½	11⅞	WiscPS 1.38	9	35	17⅜	17⅛
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	13	31	27	26⅞
5⅛	1⅛	WolvrW .05e	17	26	4⅞	4⅞
17¼	6⅝	Wometco .60	9	191	16⅞	15⅞
25	3	Woods Corp	3	325	6⅝	6⅛
17½	12¾	Woods Pete	7	201	18⅛	16⅞
25⅛	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	9	488	24⅛	24
38	21	Wolw pf2.20		3	37	37
6⅞	2⅝	Wond Airw	8	165	5⅝	5
71⅞	41⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	10	8	69⅞	69
8⅛	3⅛	Wurlitzr .05e	50	22	8	7
4⅝	1⅜	Wyly Corp		119	4¼	4⅛
87⅞	46⅛	XeroxCp 1	21	1051	66	64
12½	6¾	Xtra Inc	24	44	10	9⅞
12	4⅝	Yates Ind	125	198	9	8⅛
13	8⅞	YngSDr .60a	6	2	10½	10⅜
25⅛	9⅝	ZaleCorp .80	10	77	25	24⅜
16⅜	11⅛	Zapata .30b	3	397	13⅛	13⅛
74¼	47	Zapata pf2		1	55½	55⅛
2 7⅛	2⅛	Zayre Corp	713	332	7⅛	7
29	10	ZenithRad 1	25	497	30½	29½
12¾	4⅛	Zurn Ind .32	10	123	12⅛	12

Currency Rates

February 4, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr.	BF com.	Swissf.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6645	5.4120	103.43*	59.675*	35.06y	—	6.8030*	102.72*	43.35*
Brussels (c)	39.1250	79.485	15.2075	8.77	5.177*	14.6962	—	15.095	6.368
Frankfurt	2.5090	5.2180	—	57.64*	3.403x	96.35*	6.570*	99.15*	41.90*
London (z)	2.03135	—	5.2170	9.0495	1,631	5.4025	79.43	5.2625	12.4780
Milan	—		Closed						
Paris	4.4570	9.06175	173.315*	—	5.935x	167.550*	11.399**	173.100*	72.700*
Zurich	2.5917	5.2642	100.52*	58.16*	0.3437*	97.35*	6.63*	—	42.35*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone. 6.14375; Escudo: 27.35; Israeli £: 7.24; Peseta: 59.865; Schilling: 18.30; Sw. krona: 4.36075; Yen: 300.45; Belgian financial franc: 39.235; Canadian $: 0.99785; Hong Kong $: 4.9985.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev.	1975-1976 High	Low
Amsterdam	104.70	103.20	104.70	97.40
Brussels	131.89	131.54	131.89	123.74
Frankfurt	154.55	153.03	155.47	150.34
London 30	414.40	408.50	417.40	381.60
London 500	178.57	177.55	178.83	181.71
Milan	87.57	89.18	89.41	83.10
Paris	104.40	104.00	105.00	100.40
Sydney	454.79	457.21	472.05	445.32
Tokyo (n)	342.24	340.50	342.80	326.28
Tokyo (o)	4849.69	4631.42	4684.25	4403.06
Zurich	301.70	300.70	303.10	284.60

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

Feb. 4, 1976

	Price/Yen		Price/Yen
Asahi Glass	308	Matsu E. Wks	570
Canon	345	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	164
Dai Nip. Print.	520	Mitsubi Corp.	477
Fuji Bank	340	Mitsui Co.	486
Fuji Photo	449	Mitsukoshi	478
Hitachi	195	Nippon Elec.	215
Honda Motor	789	Sharp	359
C. Itoh	345	Shiseido	1,110
Japan Air Lines	1,700	Sony Corp.	2,660
Kansai El. Pwr.	690	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kao Soap	489	Taisho Marine	301
Kirin Brewery	369	Takeda	225
Komatsu	380	Teijin	172
Kubota	335	Tokyo Marine	592
Matsu Ind.	617	Toray	156
		Toyota	667

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	101¾	102¼
Asahi 10¾-80	103½	104½
Ashland 8-87	94	95
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	103½	104½
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101¼	102¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92¾	93¾
BFCE 9-82	100½	101½
B.N.P. 9½-81	102¾	103¾
Borregaard 8¾-86	96¼	97¼
Broken Hill 10-90	104	105
Broken Hill 9½-81	101¾	102¾
Carlsberg 8¾-86	98½	99½
Carrier 8-87	92¾	93¾
CNE 9¼-85	100½	101½
CN Rhône 10-80/8	103½	104½
Cons Food 7½-91	90½	91½
Conoco 8-86	99	100
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93½	94½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	88	89
Copen Tel 8½-86	99¾	100¾
Corning 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Cut Ham 8-87	93½	94½
Dana 8-87	93¾	94¾
Denmark 9-82	104	105
Denmark 7½-90	87	88
Dow Cor 8½-86	102	103
Dupont 7½-78	101	102
EIB 9½-85	101¼	102¼
Erap 9¾-85	101¼	102¼
Ericsson 9¼-85	103¼	104¼
Esso 7½-78	100¼	101¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	99¾	100¾
First Chic 7-80	97¼	98¼
Gen Cable 8½-87	91	92
Gen Mills 8-86	97¼	98¼
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¼	101¼
Gen Mot 8¾-86	103¼	104¼
Gould 9¾-83	99¾	100¾
Haas 8¾-85	100¾	101¾
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	100¼	101¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	96¼	97¼
Kimberley 8½-86	101¼	102¼
Michelin 7½-88	87½	88½
Miles 9¼-80	103½	104½
Montreal 9¾-81	101½	102½
Motorola 8-87	94½	95½
N.Zealand 9¼-82	102	103
NrgKomBk 7½-87	90	91
Norsk Hyd 9¾-85	101¾	102¾
NorthAMR 7¾-79	98½	99½
Norway 9-80	102	103
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	98½	99½
Oslo 8¾-86	99	100
Offs-Elev 8¾-85	101	102
Owens Corn 9-86	102¼	103¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102¾	103¾
Pac.Light 8-88	94½	95½
Papua 9½-83	101½	102½
Pemex 10¼-82	102½	103½
Pennwit 8-87	94½	95½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98¾	99¾
QuebecHyd 8¾-86	99	100
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	88½	89½
Queensld 8½-86	94½	95½
Ralston 7½-87	96	97
Richardson 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
S.A.S. 8-85	92¼	93¼
Scanraff 8¾-88	98½	99½
Scott 8¾-86	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	99¾	100¾
Shell 7½-87	95¼	96¼
Skandin 10¼-81	104¾	105¾
SNCF 9¼-81	101¼	102¼
St. Ind. 8½-80	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-88	100	101
Sumitomo 9¼-88	101	102
Swed. Exp. 9-82	100¼	101¼
Sybron 8-87	95	96
Tenneco 7½-79	98¼	99¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	90¾	91¾
Textron 7¾-87	89¼	90¼
TokioCur 10¼-81	103¼	104¼
Transocean 8-86	99½	100½
Transocean 7½-87	95	96
Union Oil 7-79	99¾	100¾
Union Oil 7½-87	95	96
Utah 8-87	95½	96½
Volvo 9½-85	100½	101½
Volvo 8-87	92½	93½
Borden 5-92	96	98
BroadHale 4¾-87	76½	78½
Carnation 4-88	83	85
Chevron 5-88	101½	103½
Chrysler 4¾-88	53½	57½
Chrysler 5-88	58½	60½
Cont Tel 5½-88	80	82
Cumm In 6¼-88	80½	82½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	89	91
EastKodak 4½-88	120	122
Econ Lab 4½-87	81	83
Firestone 5-88	93½	95½
Ford 6-86	93	95
Ford 5-88	81	83
Gen Elec 4¼-87	88	90
Gen Food 4½-88	89	91
Gillette 4¾-82	85	87
Gillette 4¾-87	77	79
Gould 5-87	91½	93½
Gulf West 5-88	96	98
Honeywell 6-86	83	85
I.S.E. 6¼-89	79½	81½
ITT 4½-87	71½	73½
Komatsu 7¼-90	107½	109½
Matsushita 6¼-90	107	109
Mitsui 7¼-90	108½	110½
McDerm 4¾-87	130	132
Morgan JP 4¼-87	116	118
Nabisco 5¼-88	95	97
Owens Ill 4½-87	97½	99½
Penney JC 4½-87	84	86
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	105	107
R.C.A. 5-88	78½	80½
Revlon 4¾-83	111	113
Revlon 4½-87	99½	101
Sperry 4¼-88	97½	99½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	84	86
Texaco 4½-88	76	78
UnCarb 4¾-82	124½	126½
WarnLam 4½-87	94½	96½
WarnLam 4¾-88	81½	83½
Xerox 5-88	77½	79½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	88	90
Ashland 5-88	82½	84½
Beatrice 6¼-91	109½	111½
Beatrice 4⅝-92	96	98
Borden 6⅜-91	104	106

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday.	99.51	90.38	103.98
Previous...	99.48	90.36	103.80

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc
7 D.	5⅝-5¾	3¼-3½	
1 M.	4¾-4⅞	3⅝-3¾	
3 M.	5⅛-5⅜	3½-3⅝	1⅞-1
6 M.	5⅞-6	3⅞-4	3½-3
1 Y.	6⅜-6⅝	4⅜-4½	3¼-3

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-367

Adams Ep, AhmanHF, Aileen Inc, Ala Gas, AlaP .44pf, Alco Stand, Allegh Lud, Allied Strs, AMBAC Ind, Amcord Inc, Am Airlin, AGIn 1.80pf, Am Seating, Am Stand, AmStd pf A, AMF Inc, Amstar Cp, Ander Clayt, APL Cp, ARA Svc, ArizPSv pf, ArkLa Gas, Arlen Rlty, ArmcoStl pf, Armst Ck, Asd Spring, Athlone Ind, Autom Data, Avis Inc, Avnet Inc, Avnet pf C, Bache Grp, Balt GE pfB, Bang Punt, Belden Corp, Bendi Cp, Bendi pf, Beth Steel, Big Three, Blair John, Block HR, Boise Cascd, Braniff Int, Brown Grp, Burl Ind, Cadence Ind, CalPac Util, CapCit Com, Carling OKe, Carlisle, Carp Tech, Cascde NGs, CliffLt 2.87pf, CenMePw, Centrn Data, Cert-teed, Chrysler, CinG 9.28pf, CityInv. pf B, Clark Eq, Clev. Cliffs, ClevEl pf B, CluetPea. pf, CNA IncShr, CoastSt Gas, CstStGs pfB, CstStGs pfA, Coleco Ind, Collins Fd, Colt Indust, ColtInd pf D, ColGas pfA, ColuSoOh pf, CmE 8.40pf, CmE 7.24pf, CmE 1.42pf, ComwO pfA, Cone Mills, ConEd 5pf, ConNatGs, CnPw 4.16pf, Cont Telep, Conwood Cp, Cooper Ind, Coopind pfB, Cooper TR, Coppwld Cp, Crouse Hind, CrouseHd pf, Cunn Drug, Dart Ind, DaytPL pfG, Dean Witter, Deere Co, Delta AirL, Dennis Mfg, Deseret Ph, DetE 9.32pf, DetE 7.68pf, DetE 7.36pf, DiamM Drl, Dick AB, Dillon Cos, Disney W, Dorsey Cp, Dover Corp, DPF Inc, Dressr Ind, DukeP pf F, DukeP pf G, Eagle Pich, Eckerd NC, Elgin Natl, El Paso Co, Eltra Corp, EMI Ltd, Empire Gas, Envirtch Cp, EquitLife M, Far WestFn, Farah Mfg, FePa 1.20pf, FstWisc Cp, Fla Gas, FlHow Pap, Gard Denv, Gemini Cap, Gen Cigar, Gen Cinema, Gen Motors, Gen Tire, Genesco Inc, Genstar Ltd, GaPw 2.75pf, GoldWt Fin, GoldWtF pf, Goodrich, GorJwlyA, Gray Drug, GlfW 5.75pf, Hack Watr, Hamma Mfg, Hardees, HarteHks N, Hayes Alb, Hemisp Inc, Heublein, Hoern Wald, Holly Sug, Hoov Ball, Houd 2.25pf, House Fin, HseF 2.37pf, HoustN Gas, Hutton EF, Hydrometl, IC Inds pfA, IC Inds pf, Idaho Pw, Ideal Toy, ImpCpAm, Incom Cap, IndMch 12pf, Inland Conf, IBM, Int Nickel, Int Paper, Interpace, Interpub Gp, Interst Unit, JerCeP 11pf, JerC 9.36pf, JerCe 7.88pf, Jorgensen, Kidde Co, Kidde pfA, Kings DStr, KLM Airl, Koppers, Kroehler, Laclede Gas, Lane Bryn, Lear Sieg pf, Libby O Frd, Ligg Myers, Litton pf A, Loews Corp, LomN Fin, LongIsl Ltg, Lynch CSys, Macke Co, Mallory, Marley Co, Martin M, Mryld Cup, Mead Corp, MEI Corp, Meredith Cp, Morrill Lyn, MesP 1.60pf, MetEd pf G, MetE 8.12pf, MetEd pf I, Midld Ross, Milt Bradly, Mirro Alum, MobilOil, Mohw Rub, Molycorp, Monsanto, Monsanto pf, MtSta TT, Nat Semicn, Nat Steel, NYS 8.80pf, NiM 5.25pf, NiM 3.60pf, NiM 3.40pf, Nortln Corp, Norris Ind, NorInd PS, NorNat Gas, Nwst Enrgy, Norton Co, NVF Co, OhE 10.48pf, OhPow 14pf, OhPw 8.04pf, Olin Corp, Olinkraft, Oneida Ltd, Outbd Mar, Owens Cng, Pac Petrol, Paine Webb, PainWeb pf, Papercrft, Pargas pf, PayLess Dg, PaPL 11pf, PaPL 4.40pf, Pennwalt, Pnwlt 2.50pf, Pnwlt 1.60pf, Pennzoil Co, Pennzoil pf

NEW LOWS—0

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Feb. 4, 1976

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	45¾	45⅞
1st Bk Sy	43¼	44
1stEmp S	10½	11¼
1st Wn F	1⅛	1½
Harlf NC	12¾	13½
Midl Bks	20¾	21¼
Shaw Cp	19¾	20⅜
U Va Bks	15⅞	16⅜
Va N Bnk	17	18
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	17½	18
Industrials		
AFA PrS	6	7
AID Inc	7⅛	7½
AVM Cp	2½	3
Acushnt	19⅞	20⅜
Addisn W	9⅛	9⅝
Adv Ros	2⅛	2⅜
Alberts	7¼	8
Allco Inc	7⅛	8⅛
Allyn Bac	5⅛	5⅞
A El Lab	1⅛	1½
Am Exp	39½	40
Am Finl	5⅛	6⅝
Am Furn	2⅛	2⅜
Am Grect	10⅜	10⅝
Am Telcv	18¼	19
Am Weld	1⅛	1⅜
Amtr Dv		1
Anadite	6⅞	7¼
Anheus B	32⅞	34⅛
Ard May	2⅛	2⅝
ArkWtG	16⅛	16⅝
Arvida	6¼	6⅞
AsCC Bot	13⅛	14
AtlGas Lt	14⅛	14⅝
Baird At	4⅛	4⅜
Bang Hy	13⅝	13⅞
Bkam Rlt	7¼	8¼
Bassett F	19⅛	20
Bayls Mk	9⅛	9⅝
Beeline F	4⅞	5⅜
Botz Lab	43	43⅝
Bibb Co	7⅞	7⅞
Bird Son	96	99
Birtchr	1	1⅜
Bick Hills	20⅞	21½
Bonza Int	2⅝	2⅞
Booz AH	7⅛	7⅝
Braden	2⅝	4⅛
Brinks	9⅛	10
Brlg Sca	15	15⅜
Brwning	3⅞	4⅜
Buckb M	2⅛	2⅝
Buckeye	18⅛	18⅝
Burn Sim	5⅛	6⅛
CalWSv	27½	28½
Camal Ch	2⅛	2½
Canrad H	⅞	1
Cap Swst	6⅛	7⅜
Capln Air	3	3⅝
Cap Tec	2	3
Care Cp	3	3¾
CenVt PS	12⅞	13⅜
Chm Lea	9¼	10¼
Chesa Ut	10¾	11¼
Cht Bridg	76	77½
Chiln Cp	5⅛	5⅝
ChrisSe	142	146
Circle F	2¼	3
CitznUt A	31¼	32¼
CitznUt B	28⅞	29⅛
Clark Mf	34	35
Clow Cp	7⅛	7⅝
Colu Vent	1½	2¼
Com Clr	15	15¾
Coml Sh	22½	24
Comw Pe	26	26⅞
Con Pap	54¼	55¼
Craw Co	10½	11¼
Cross Co	14	14⅜
Cullr Fed	2⅛	3
Danly M	5⅛	6⅛
Data Dsn	2⅛	2½
Data 100	8	8½
Dayt Inc	34	36
Decor In	2¼	2⅜
DeKlb Ag	37⅛	38⅛
Delhi Oil	2⅝	3
DeLux C	25	25⅞
Det CanT	12¼	13¼
Det ImBr	31	32
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	15	15⅜
Dixn Cru	19	19⅜
Docutel	8½	8⅞
Dollar G	10	10⅜
Dorch G	12⅛	12⅞
Dow Jone	29⅛	30½
Doyle DB	12⅛	12⅞
Dunkin D	6	6⅜
Duriron	22⅛	23⅛
Eberln In	2⅛	3⅛
Econ Lab	30¼	31⅛
ElPas El	11	11⅜
Elba Syst	4	4⅝
Elder Be	5¼	6
Elec Nucl	8	8½
Elec Mod	1⅝	2⅛
Energy C	4	4½
Entwistl	2⅛	3⅛
Equty Oil	17	17⅝
Ethan Al	18¾	19½
Fab Tek	1	1⅜
Fingrht	5⅛	5½
Fst Bost	23½	24¼
Ficknar	12¼	12¾
Fla WatU	¾	1⅜
Forest O	18⅛	18⅜
Frmigli	⅝	1
Fotomat	19⅞	20⅛
Frnkln Cp	3⅛	3⅜
Frnkln El	7⅞	8¼
Frnd Ice	23¾	24½
Gen RlEs	2⅞	3⅜
Gov EFin	9⅛	10
Graph Cn	15⅛	16½
Green Mt	9¾	10⅛
Grey Adv	9⅞	10⅜
Gulf Intst	10	10½
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	9⅞	10⅞
Henred F	18⅛	19⅛
Holobm	1	1⅛
Hoover	12⅜	13⅛
Horiz Res	1	2
Hudsn Pap	23	24
Hyatt Cp	5⅛	5⅜
Hyatt Int	4⅛	4⅝
Ind Nucir	3⅜	4
Infra Ind	1⅝	2⅛
Interc En	7⅛	8⅛
Intrmk In	2⅛	2⅝
Irmt G	13⅛	14¼
InBk Wsh	3⅞	4⅛
laSou Ut	24⅝	25¼
Jamsby	13½	14¼
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	14¼	15
KMS Ind	3¼	3⅜
Kaisr Stl	34½	44½
KaisStl pf	18⅛	18⅝
Kaivar	2⅛	2½
Kaman A	20⅝	21½
Kampg A	8½	9
Kate Grn	⅝	1
Kaysam	2⅛	2⅝
Kear Tr	5⅞	6⅛
Kelly Svc	16	16⅝
Keuff Ess	13⅝	14⅛
Keye Fib	16⅛	16⅞
Key CosF	7⅝	8⅛
King Int	1⅜	1⅞
Knap Vog	16	17
Lance In	25	25¾
Land Res	1	1⅜
Lin Bcast	14⅛	14½
Log Etrn	2½	3
Madisn G	13⅛	14⅜
Mal Rlty	1	1⅛
Malikrt	48⅛	49⅛
Manor C	2⅛	2⅝
Marit Frt	2⅝	3⅛
Maul LP	7⅝	8⅛
McCor	36⅛	37
McQuay	13⅛	14
Measur	16⅛	17
Medtrn	31½	32½
Merid In	1⅝	2½
Mdlsx W	14	15
Midld Ca	1⅞	2⅛
Midw Gt	13½	14½
Millipr	52	54
Miner In	2⅛	3⅛
Minn Gas	19⅞	20⅛
Miss Vl G	13⅝	14⅛
Mrs S Pie	15¼	16
Mont Col	6⅛	6⅞
Moore P	7⅛	8½
Moore S	16	17
Motch M	3½	4½
Mot Club	3	3½
Mueller	11	12
Narag Cp	7½	8⅛
Nat G&O	9½	10⅛
Nat Lib	4⅛	4⅞
N SecRsh	4⅛	4⅞
Natnw Rl	4	5
NJ Nat G	14	14⅜
Nielsn A	22⅛	22⅞
Nielsn B	22⅛	22⅞
NoCar Gs	11⅛	11⅞
NoEOI Gm	22	22⅞
Nortrp Kl	15	15½
NW NatG	8⅞	9
NW PuSv	18⅛	19⅛
Noxel Cp	15⅞	16⅜
Ogilvy M	24⅛	25
Ohio Ferr	1⅛	1½
Oil Shale	3	3⅛
Ormont	5⅛	6⅛
Otter TP	19	19½
Over NA	8⅛	9
Pabst Br	24⅛	24⅝
PacGa R	28	28⅛
Pakco	⅜	1⅛
Parks H	3⅜	3⅞
Pauley P	6⅛	6⅝
Pearl Mf	17½	16½
Pa Enter	16⅛	16⅞
PrezOff B	14⅛	14⅝
Pepsi BW	7½	8¼
Petran H	13⅛	14½
Petrolif	70	71½
Pettibon	26	27
Philip L	12½	12⅞
Piedmt A	4⅛	5¼
Pinkrtn	38	38⅞
Pion HiB	28	28½
Pistilin	1⅛	2⅜
Possis Co	1⅞	2⅛
Progrp	1⅛	1⅝
Pub S NC	11⅛	11⅝
P Bennet	15	16
PutD Cap	5⅛	5¾
Qual Inns	2⅝	2⅞
Rasen Pr	3½	4
Rahall C	4⅝	5⅛
Raych Cp	218	223
Raymnd	12¼	13¼
Recog Eq	7	7¼
Road Ex	45¼	46
Robin M	10⅛	11¼
Roselon	4	4⅛
Rouse	3⅞	4⅛
Rus Stov	16	16⅜
Sadlier	1⅞	2⅛
Scan Dat	2⅝	2⅞
Scripps H	22½	25
Sels Delt	7	7⅜
Seneca F	2⅝	3⅛
Seven U	3¼	4
Snap Tls	33	34
SolidSt Sc	6⅛	7⅛
S Cal Wat	12⅛	13½
Sw Gs Co	10⅞	11⅛
Sw El Sv	15½	16⅛
Standyn	17¼	18
Std Regis	17¾	18
Stan HPd	11½	13½
Sterlg Str	4⅞	5⅛
Strawb Cl	25	26½
Suodal F	1⅝	1⅞
Super El	6¼	6⅞
TIME DC	4⅛	4½
Tampax	40⅛	41¼
Taylr Wl	14⅛	14⅝
Tech Pub	7⅛	8⅛
Tecum P	37½	39½
Tennant	28	30
Tiffny Co	8⅛	8⅝
Transo O	11⅛	11⅜
Trico Pd	27¼	29⅛
Trim OG	1⅝	2⅛
Tyson F	15⅛	15⅝
Un McGil	11	12
US Snknt	4⅝	4⅞
US TrkLn	14½	15
Up Pen P	19⅛	20
Valley Gs	8⅞	9⅝
VanD Air	7	7⅜
Vance S	4⅛	5
Velcro	7⅝	8
Ventron	23	25⅜
Wads Ps	9⅜	10⅛
Wsh NG	12	12⅜
Webb Re	5⅛	6
Wecg Dvl	2	2⅝
Weight W	6⅝	7
Weldtrn	1⅜	2⅛
Wellng Al	8⅛	9⅝
Well Gar	3⅞	4⅜
Welsbch	3⅛	4⅛
Wstn Mtg	1⅛	2⅛
Westmd	47	47⅜
Wisc PL	17⅝	18
Wdwrd L	25⅝	24⅛
Wright W	4⅝	5
ZionUt B	20⅛	21⅛

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.

U.S. $50,000,000

Medium Term Loan

Arranged by

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Managed by

Republic National Bank of New York

First Chicago Limited **Rabomerica International Bank N.V.** **The Bank of Nova Scotia**

Provided by

The First National Bank of Chicago

Rabomerica International Bank N.V. The Bank of Nova Scotia Republic National Bank of New York
Partnership Pacific Bank N.V. Amex Bank Limited Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia
International Commercial Bank Limited Iran Overseas Investment Bank Limited National City Bank
Royal Bank of Canada International Limited, Nassau Trade Development Bank Bank of New Zealand
Banque Belge Pour L'Industrie S.A. Bergen Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse
London & Continental Bankers Limited World Banking Corporation Limited

January 1976

Agent Bank

First Chicago Limited

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 4

—75/76— Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅛	AAV Cos .28	5	39	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	AbrdMt .40b	21	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
1¾	Action .10e	7	55	7	6⅝	7	
6	AdobeO .10e	12	125	12⅛	11⅞	12¼	+ ½
2	A&EPlast P	5	87	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
½	Aegis Corp	6	24	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
2¼	AeroFln .15e	4	36	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
1¾	Aeronca Inc		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1¼	AffilCap .08t		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	AffilPub .48	7	2	9	9	9	
2	After Six .16	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
1½	Aiken Ind	10	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	AirpxEl .30e	2	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8	Alan Wood		27	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ 1
2⅞	Alaska Air	4	57	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ½
5⅛	Acoac .15e	7	6	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
3⅝	Alleghy Airl		97	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	AllegA pfC 3		2	26	26	26	
1½	Aegn wtO		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
¾	AlegA wtN		4	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3¾	Alleg Cp wt		6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
4½	AlanT .36e	5	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
1	AldArtin wt		30	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3¼	AldTir .40	6	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
1⅛	Allamli Cp	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3-16	Altec Corp	10	20	1	⅞	1	
1-16	Altec Cp wt		2	¼	¼	¼	
6½	AlterFds .50	6	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
2⅜	AMAX wt		28	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
¼	AHessLL wt		216	½	⅜	½	+ 3-16
2¼	Am Aeronca		3	3	3	3	
[illegible]	AmBltrt .50	7	19	7¾	7	7¾	
7	AmBusP .56	12	3	10	10	10	— ½
4⅞	AContrl .20b	10	1	5½	5½	5½	
1½	Am Fletch		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8¾	Am GerPd .34	7	14	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
3¼	Am Intl Pict	4	52	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
3⅛	A Israel .25r	3	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	AMaizeA .50	4	29	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	AMaizeB .50	4	12	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
7	Am Mt 2.70e	5	24	44⅝	44½	44½	+ ⅛
1⅞	AmMot Inns		4	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
6¼	AmPetrof 2	4	6	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅝
¾	Am Plan Cp		9	1⅛	1	1⅛	
2⅛	A Precs .20a	7	13	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
2	A SafEq .71t	40	233	5¾	5½	5¾	+ 1
8	A SrlEn .07 e	19	85	22⅝	20¾	21⅛	— ½
1	AmTrain Sv	15	7	1⅛	1½	1½	+ ⅛
7⅝	AmUtilS .72		11	10	9¾	9¾	
4⅝	AMIC Cp	13	95	13	12⅛	13	+ ¾
1¼	AndreR .28e	10	34	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	Anglo C .32e	8	25	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
1½	Anken .12	8	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2⅞	Anthony .19t	9	29	8⅝	8½	8½	
1⅛	Apelid Data	36	30	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
2⅝	Aquit Ca .30	17	7	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
4	Arl. CL .10e		63	6½	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
1	Armac Ent		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	ArminCp .12	6	242	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	Arrow Elect	5	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	Arundel		6	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	Arwood .40a	5	27	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
6⅛	Asamera .25	7	61	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	AshlOC .20a	9	1	10½	10½	10½	
4⅝	Aspro .50e	6	36	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	+ ½
1	Astrex Inc	56	2	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
2⅝	Atalanta	6	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
½	Atcr Inc	43	24	⅞	⅞	⅞	
¾	AT Inc		5	1	1	1	— ⅛
3-16	AtlcoMtg wt		5	½	7-16	7-16	—3-16
1⅛	All Richf wt		31	2	2	2	
3⅝	AtlCMB .09e	10	24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
½	Atlas Cp wt		33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	Augatinc .15	14	24	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
8	Austral Oil	11	524	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅞
4⅜	Auto Train	15	5	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	Aur Bdc		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅛	Automat Rad		525	6⅝	4⅛	6⅝	+ 2½
4⅜	AutmSvc .30	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	AutoSw. .84	15	1	39¾	39⅛	39¾	+ ½
1¾	AVC Cp .20e	4	36	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
2	AVEMC 07		1	3	3	3	
6⅝	Avonda 1.20	14	2	22½	22½	22½	— ½
3	AVX Corp		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	B						
4½	BaderMt .50	10	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	BakerM .15t	6	9	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
1⅛	BanFd 1.12e		14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	BangPun wt		11	1⅛	1	1	
4⅝	BanstrCt L	412	160	8½	7⅛	8½	+ ⅜
1⅞	Banner .06	6	32	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	
1½	Barcay .06	71	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	BarcoCa .12	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	Barnes Eng		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	Barnwo Ind	64	2	7	7	7	
3⅛	Berry R .24t	7	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	BarryWr .40	7	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
7-16	Baris Me		10	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
2¼	Barth Sp .20	5	44	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	Barlons Cdv	22	6	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	Baruch Fost	27	18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
1	Barwick ET		13	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
1⅛	Ba Ind 08	8	34	3⅝	3	3	
1½	BerStMg wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	
1⅞	Benrus Crp	7	29	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	Berg Ent		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	Berg Bruns	10	9	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	Brg B pfl		18	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅝
1	BernzOme		4	2	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	Berica .21	10	104	10	9⅛	10	+ 1⅛
2½	BervenC .12		10	5	5	5	+ ⅛
1	Bevery Ent		68	1½	1½	1½	
5⅛	Bic F 36	10	51	11⅝	11	11	
2¼	Big Ber 1.32	6	2	28½	28⅛	28½	
7⅛	BigDad .20e	7	23	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	BigVSup .20	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	BinkMt .80a	7	2	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	BinaySm 72	8	95	14⅝	13	14⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	Bessng .05e	11	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1½	Bourr 0	6	7	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
1⅝	Buebird Inc	6	102	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	Bc n Ap .40	10	77	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
	BotBer .20		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4½	Bowne .24	8	5	13	13	13	+ ⅛
9⅞	BowVa .10	68	62	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	BradRa .10e	7	70	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
6½	Bradldc .20	20	128	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
3½	BranifAr wt		80	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
10	Brascan A 1	4	40	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
10	BraunEn .60	9	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
2⅛	Breeze Corp		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅞	BrewerC .80	3	62	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
1-16	BRATob .21e	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1-16	BATob r.21e	7	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
1-16	BroDart Ind	6	9	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4	BrooksP .28	6	15	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
1⅛	BrownCo wt		36	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8	BrnF B .52b	10	19	15	15	15	+ ⅛
4⅛	BrwnF pf.40		13	5	5	5	+ ⅛
7-16	BRT Rl .30e		13	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	BTU EQNG		1⅛	½	½	½	
4⅛	Buell Ind .40	8	4	11	11	11	+ ⅛
1⅛	Buildex Inc	5	5	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7¼	Bundy 1.08	10	6	14	14	14	
1½	Burgess Ind	8	90	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
5½	BurnsInt .60	8	75	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
6	ButlerInt .50	5	27	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
14¼	Buttes G Oil	6	444	25⅝	24⅛	25⅝	+ 1
	C						
1⅜	Cablcom Gn	8	24	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
1⅝	CagleA .05e	4	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	Caldor .15b	10	256	14⅝	13½	14⅛	+ 1¼
3	Calcomp		170	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ 1
2⅛	Cal Life Cp	7	82	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ½
5	Camco Inc	8	73	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	CaChbA .25e		15	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	Campln .40b	3	13	12⅝	12	12	— ½
1⅜	CdnExp GO	9	31	3	2⅝	2 15-16	
2⅛	Cdn Homstd	34	26	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
4	CdnHydr .25	7	5	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
13-16	CdnMarc .20	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13-16	Cdn Merrill	35	22	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
6⅜	CdnOcc .25e	9	2	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
21½	Cdn SuprOil	11	16	42⅝	42½	42½	
1⅞	Canoga .10e	15	14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	Capehart Cp		24	2	2	2	
1½	CapitlFd 16		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅞	Carbon .80a	5	147	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ 1
2⅛	Caressa .24	6	68	6	5⅝	6	
57	Carnat 1.20a	15	38	69	68½	69	+ ¼
8⅞	CaroPipl 1	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
47½	CaroPL pf 5		z140	56	55½	55½	— 1
⅛	Carr wt		7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	Carrols Dev		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅛	Castle AM 1	4	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
11⅝	CasFd 1.20a		x2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
1½	Castleton In	8	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6¼	Cavitrn .10e	9	38	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ½
¾	CDI Corp	15	3	1½	1½	1½	
⅝	CelluCraft	17	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
31½	CenM pf2.50		z100	37	37	37	— ½
3¼	CentSec .35e		29	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
¼	Certron Co		38	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
1	Cetec Corp	15	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3	ChadMill .40	13	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	Champ Hom		644	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅞	Chartr Med	6	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6¼	CHB Food	4	72	8¼	7⅝	8	— ½
2⅝	CHC Cp .30t	4	46	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
1⅛	Chem Exp		10	3	3	3	
15⅞	ChiRivt 1.40	14	2	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
⅞	Chicken Unl		9	1⅝	1¼	1½	
6⅛	Chieftn Dev	72	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	Child World	15	3	13½	13½	13½	
⅛	CIMigGr wt		25	5-32	5-32	5-32	
2⅝	Cinema Flv	15	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	
1⅛	Cinerama		13	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4⅞	Circle K .32	6	40	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
3½	Citation .40	11	10	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
4¼	CityGsFl .60	5	5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	CK Pet .05e	9	143	13⅝	12¼	13⅛	+ 1½
1½	ClarkC .10e	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4	Clark Gr .30	14	11	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	Clarkson .16	6	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	Clausng .48b	5	1	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
1⅛	CMI Corp	6	46	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7-16	CMI Inv wt		6	⅝	11-16	⅝	+1-16
3	Coachm .20e	12	35	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
2⅛	CoffMat .18r	14	25	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
1¼	CohgInc .12t	21	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	ColeNat .60	8	47	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ¼
5¼	Coleman .44	28	111	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
2¼	Colon Coml		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	ColwellC .28		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	ColwMtg wt		10	3-16	3-16	3-16	
7	Cmbustn Eq	4	218	15½	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅝
24¾	Cominco 3e	9	1	37	37	37	
2¼	Com Grp .14	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8½	ComAll .30a	8	11	12½	12	12	— ⅛
11⅛	ComlMtl .60	5	14	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	Condor BM		5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
4⅛	CoPaveC .20	7	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	ComPS 1.62	7	3	19	18⅞	19	
3⅛	Compo Ind		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
9-16	CompuDyn	10	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7-16	Comput Inst		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	Conchem .40	41	7	11⅝	11½	11½	
1⅞	Concrd Fab	2	12	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
2	Condec Crp	4	48	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
7½	Conrock .60	8	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1	Conroy Inc		8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	Con Oil Gas	9	424	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ½
5⅝	Cons Ref .40	14	7	8⅛	8	8	
3⅛	Consyne Cp	11	181	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+ ⅞
⅛	Cont Mater		16	1⅛	1	1	
¼	Cont Tel wt		18	½	7-16	7-16	—1-16
5¼	Cook El .40	9	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
10	Cook Ind .48	3	25	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
10¼	CookPnt V 1	6	8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
2¼	Cooper Jar		9	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
2⅛	Cordog Intl		54	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	Core Labs	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
24	14½	CorrBlk 1.20	10	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Cosco Inc		5	3½	3½	3½	
3¼	1	Colt Corp	5	6	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
15-16	¼	Cousins wt		5	⅝	¼	⅝	+1-16
17⅛	4⅞	CoxCbl Com	21	2	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
11⅝	2	Craig .05e	7	81	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	CramrE .11t	450	14	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Crompton		5	13⅛	13⅝	13¼	
36⅛	19⅝	Cross AT .92	14	11	34¼	34	34	— ⅛
24⅝	14½	CwnCPt .60r	4	31	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
6⅞	3⅛	Crown In .20	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	3	CRS Des .12	6	15	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
8⅞	3¾	CrutcR .55e	8	76	6	5⅝	5⅞	
15⅞	7	CrystlO .40e		29	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
8½	5⅝	CSE Cp .40	6	x18	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ 1
10⅛	3⅛	Cubic Cp .30		36	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ½
3⅝	⅞	Curtis Math	16	3	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6¼	CW Tran .40	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		D						
6⅝	2¼	Damson Oil	29	229	6	5⅝	5⅞	
17⅝	12⅛	Danielin .14	8	59	17⅛	17	17	
43½	27⅛	Data Dcumt	7	3	41½	41⅛	41½	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Dataprod	9	333	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	DayMin .10e		9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
⅝	¼	DCL Inc		6	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
10⅞	5	Del Labs .24	7	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
1⅛	5-16	DeltaCp Am		10	¾	¾	¾	
8⅝	5⅝	Delta Fd .54	7	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Den Tal Ez	7	24	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
2⅝	½	DeRose Ind		24	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
6⅛	2⅝	Dev Cp Am		5	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅞	Diebold VC		6	4	4	4	
9⅛	4⅝	Digicon Inc	7	111	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ½
17⅝	7⅛	DillardSt .40	7	1	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	7-16	Diodes Inc	1	50	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	DisFab .02e	9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	11	Diversey .56	7	27	14⅛	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅝
10⅛	5⅝	Dixilyn .20e	4	461	10⅝	9½	10⅛	+ 1⅛
37⅝	17⅛	Dome Petrl	11	20	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
13	4⅛	Donkeny .30	5	9	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
11⅞	5⅜	DowneyS .40	5	39	11½	11	11⅛	
19⅝	12	DraxUtl 1.20		4	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
11⅛	4½	Driver Harr		1	8	8	8	+ ½
12⅝	4½	DrgFair .48	7	x13	12½	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
25	11⅝	DublxPd .60	4	11	21⅛	20⅝	21	
8⅝	4½	Dor Tst .25b	8	13	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
4⅛	1⅝	Dynlctn .05e	8	145	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
4½	2⅞	DynAmer	10	449	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅝
9½	2¼	Dynell .14t	35	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
		E						
2⅛	¼	Eagle Cloth		24	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
10	3½	EriScheb .36	13	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	8⅝	EarthRes 1	7	103	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
33	18⅝	EasonO .10r	16	39	33¼	32⅛	33⅛	+ 1⅛
20⅞	14⅛	EstrnC 1.10a	5	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅝	EazorEx .20	5	3	4	4	4	
10⅛	3⅛	Ecodyne	9	17	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	
35⅝	16⅛	Edgiton .50r	6	166	31⅝	28⅞	31⅝	+ 2⅝
4½	1	Edmos Cp		15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	2⅝	Edo Corp	9	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅛	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	5	25	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅝
9½	3⅛	EnrnhPh .10	10	53	9⅛	8⅝	9	
7⅝	1⅝	ElcorCh .82e	9	50	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	El Hose .40	13	39	5½	5⅛	5⅝	
3⅛	1⅞	ElAudD .21t		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅞	8½	Electrog .80	9	x13	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅝
2¼	1	Elect Assist	7	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	ElecEng .32	5	37	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4	15-16	Elect Resch		2	3⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
20½	9	ElectrnicA 1	14	35	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅝
14	7	ELT .10e	8	4	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
9	4½	ErnstEC .48	4	2	7	7	7	
2⅛	⅝	Ero Ind	18	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7	2⅞	Espey Mfg	18	3	5½	5⅝	5½	
7⅝	2⅝	Esq Rad El	6	42	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ 1⅛
9¼	2⅝	EssexCb .20	6	38	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅝
8½	2	Etz Lav .09e	6	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10½	4⅛	EvanAr .10r	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
6	2⅛	Execuln .23t	12	46	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+ ⅝
		F						
6⅞	1⅝	Fab Ind	8	13	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Fablen .40	13	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	4⅝	FabriClr .12	10	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Fabrics Nat	14	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Fairfld Nob		4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
44⅝	16⅝	FalconS .80	5	68	36½	35	35	+ 1
6⅝	1⅝	FamDolr .16	11	8	6	6	6	
12½	3⅝	FannyF .42t	14	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
3½	⅞	Fash Fabric		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10	6⅝	FayDrg .06e	8	8	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
3½	1	FDI Inc .61e		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13	9⅝	FedRlty 1.24	10	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2	Fed Resrces		317	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Falmnt .12e	39	86	11⅛	9⅝	10⅝	+ 1⅝
7⅛	3⅛	Falsway .32	6	43	7½	7⅛	7⅞	+ ¼
3½	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		7	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
11⅝	3⅛	Fidelco Gth		6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	13-16	Fields Plast		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅝	Film Cp Am		8	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
7⅛	2	Filmways	7	322	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
9½	5⅛	FtConn .84e	6	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
1½	⅜	Fst Rlty Inv		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	FstSLSh .12		43	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	Fstmark .24		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14⅝	8	FlschrP .48t	11	90	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
15	12⅝	FltchbG 1.38	8	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Flagg Ind		23	1⅝	1½	1½	
4	1⅛	Flagstaff	6	65	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
19⅞	6½	Flight Safty	10	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
1½	⅜	Flock Ind		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Fla Capital	6	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	10	5	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	11⅛	Fly Dia Oil	6	110	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
10⅛	5	FooteM .25e	5	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
84⅛	57½	FordCan 5a	6	z1550	83	82	83	+ 1
5⅝	1⅝	Forest Labs	9	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	5	FoxStaP .40	11	25	12	12	12	
8⅝	4	FrankNu .32	7	8	8	7⅞	8	
16½	7⅛	Frantz .64a	7	3	15	15	15	— ⅛
24	16⅛	Fresnillo .40	9	7	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
6	3⅝	Friedm .18a	3	11	4⅝	4	4	
2½	1⅝	Friend Frst	12	6	2⅝	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Frier Ind		12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13½	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	9	24	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	6⅝	Frigitronic	30	172	17⅝	16⅝	17	+ 1¼
9½	5	Frischs .30b	7	4	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	Frontier Air	8	55	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1½	FrontAir wt		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
		G						
7⅝	4¼	Gabriel .20	8	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
7¼	1½	Galaxy Cpt	12	7	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
10½	5	Garan .32a	8	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅝	1⅛	Garcia Corp		5	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
39⅝	14⅛	Gearhart .48	8	73	33⅛	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅝
20½	12	Gen Ed Svc	7	2	17	17	17	+ ½
2⅞	1⅛	G Empl .20e		6	2	2	2	
2¼	7-16	G Housewar		12	2⅛	2	2	— ½
2⅝	1	Gen Recrat	8	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Gen Resrch	7	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	½	Gen Resrcs		3	1	1	1	+ ⅛
4¼	1	Genge Inc		27	3	2¾	3	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Geon Ind		19	3	2⅞	3	
16½	8¼	GiantFd .80	5	52	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ 1½
13⅝	5½	GiantYel .40	77	70	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
1⅛	½	Gilbert Cos		2	¾	11-16	¾	+1-16
5¼	1¼	Gladdidna Cp		99	5	4⅝	4⅞	
5⅝	1⅝	Glasrock Pr	55	18	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
37	18½	Glatfelter 2	6	19	37¾	37	37⅝	+ ⅜
68	34⅝	Glatfl pf2.50		2	69¼	68½	69¼	+ 3¼
5⅝	3⅝	Glen Ger .16	48	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	GlenDis .23t	8	32	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
12½	3½	Globeln .40a	7	35	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ⅞
10	4⅝	Glosser .30	5	4	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
12	4⅝	Gloucstr En	5	6	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
6⅛	2⅝	Glover .10e	5	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅝	4	Gldblatt .24	14	5	4⅛	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	12⅛	Golden Cycl		17	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
8⅝	1¼	GoldnW .10e	10	24	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp	17	84	1⅛	1	1	
3½	1⅛	GoodLS .07r	69	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
6⅝	2⅝	Goodrich wt		360	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	GorinSt .10e	6	27	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
19½	10	GormR .90b	8	9	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
7½	13-16	GouldInc wt		9	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	2⅞	GouldIT .52e	31	7	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	GrandA .15e	9	3	7½	7½	7½	
10	6	GrandCtl .30	8	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅝	Gt Am Ind	5	30	4⅝	4⅛	4½	— ¼
4⅛	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		558	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	11	Gt Lk Ch .20	18	48	32¾	32	32⅝	+ ⅝
5	2¼	GtLakR .15r	14	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
7	2⅝	GtScotS .10r	9	2	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	⅝	Greenman	6	17	3½	3⅛	3½	
6¼	2⅝	GreerHy .12	35	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	GREIT .40	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1⅞	Greyhd C	106	35	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	4⅛	GRI Cp .40	4	69	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	GrossTlc .90	8	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
8	4½	Grow C .32b	10	71	7⅝	6½	7⅝	+ ⅞
2	½	Gruen Ind		6	1⅝	1½	1½	
1⅝	13-16	GSC En .42c	21	6	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
1⅝	½	GTI Corp		6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	4⅝	GuardCh .40	72	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	2	Guilford .20	15	32	7½	7¼	7½	
⅜	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		10	3-32	3-32	3-32	
32½	23⅝	GlfOllCan 1	8	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
6⅞	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	4	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅝	2½	Glfstrm LD		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
		H						
9⅝	6¼	HallsMot .46	6	18	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	HarlepD .15e	5	82	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Hampta Ind	21	17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
13	7½	Hanovr Petr	20	68	13	13	13	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	HanvrSh .55	5	79	9⅝	9	9¼	
29⅝	16	Harland .22	12	9	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
21	5⅝	Harmn .30b	7	124	21½	19⅞	21⅛	+ ⅝
16	6⅝	HartzM .05e	15	19	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅝
8⅝	5	Hasting .40a	8	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	HawalA .10r	15	11	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	2¼	Health Chm	7	13	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
2⅛	11-16	Heinick Inst	7	38	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	¾	Helmn Mfg		57	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅝	Her Mal .48	5	15	11½	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	1½	Highlnd Cap		10	4	4	4	
5⅝	3¼	Hillhavn .32	9	56	6¼	5½	6	+ ⅝
21⅝	6	Hlotrnic .28	13	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅛	Hofmn Ind		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Holly Corp	6	182	3⅝	2⅞	3⅝	+ ⅛
30½	16⅝	HomeOA .50	10	2	30	30	30	— ¼
20	15⅝	HormelG 1	7	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
7	3⅝	HosoM .55e	8	26	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ½
11⅝	3⅝	Hosp Mtr In	31	5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
13½	7⅛	Hotella 1.40	11	16	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	HousRon .20	8	12	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ½
39⅝	19⅝	HoustOll .60	13	519	40¼	38⅝	39⅝	— ⅝
6	¾	Howell .05e	4	37	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
33⅛	18⅝	HubellA 1.40	9	3	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ½
34	18⅝	HubellB 1.40	9	3	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ½
4⅛	3⅝	HuckMfg .20	4	10	4½	4¼	4⅝	+ ¼
38	16¾	HudB O 1.40	10	7	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝
5	1⅝	Hudson Gen		7	2	2	2	
8¼	4	Huffman .40		7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20½	11⅛	HutkyO .80	6	71	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
6⅝	2	Hycel Inc	33	103	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	HyprdFd 1e	6	22	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+ ⅞
		I						
11½	5½	IMC Mg .20	7	3	8⅝	8½	8¼	
29⅝	21⅛	ImpOil A .80	12	68	23⅝	23½	23½	
13⅛	2	Incoterm A	11	63	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ¾
2⅛	⅞	IndianHd wt		17	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
46	40	IndplPL pf 4		z20	45½	45½	45½	— ½
2⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	4	24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Insilco Corp		3	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Instron .20		3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Instrum Sys	20	107	1⅛	1	1	
18½	5⅝	InsSy pf.25e		5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ¼

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅛	13-16	Intrmedco	7	13	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	IntlAlum .30	6	30	9	8⅝	8⅝	
1⅞	5-16	Intl Banknot	12	343	1⅝	1¼	1⅛	
23	6⅝	Intl Cour .24	17	1	21½	21½	21½	
3⅝	1⅛	Intl Foodsvc		84	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅜
2⅞	1¼	InFuneral S	5	10	2	2	2	
4	1⅝	Intl Proteins		5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
2⅛	13-16	Intl Stretch		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
36⅝	18⅛	IntSyCon .25	10	19	32½	31	31	— 1⅛
18½	8¼	Interpool	6	9	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
11⅛	4⅝	Interway Cp		92	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
3⅛	1	Investm Fla		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
22	7⅝	Invivers A	8	54	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ¼
5⅝	1⅛	InvDlvers B	8	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	7	Ionics Inc	15	5	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
10	3⅞	IronBrd .16	9	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅝	1⅝	Irvinind .16t	6	66	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅝
7⅛	5⅝	IsraID 1.29e		9	7½	7⅝	7½	— ¼
1⅛	9-16	ITI Corp	12	5	13-16	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
		J - K						
11⅝	3⅝	Jaclyn .36a	6	20	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅛	5⅛	JacobE .50e	6	30	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ¾
6¼	1⅞	Jamswy .11t	7	20	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
13	3⅝	Jeannet .20b	7	53	12½	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Jetronic Ind	8	63	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
28	15⅝	John Pd .30	12	21	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
5	2½	Juniper Pet	10	41	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Kaisrind .26	6	369	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅝
8	3¼	KaneMill wt		17	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
4	2	KayCp .02e		9	3	3	3	
6⅝	3	KenwinS .34	8	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2	Ketchm .10r	5	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
22⅛	11⅞	Kewane .48a	8	293	21½	19¼	21½	+ 2⅝
8⅝	4	KeystInd .30	5	11	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	⅝	Kin Ark Crp	12	103	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2½	15-16	King Optic		24	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	7	KingRd .15e	14	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Kingstip .20	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	19½	Kirbyln 22c	5	36	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ¼
4	1½	Kit Mfg		21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅝	Kleinerts		8	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
15⅝	4⅝	KnickT .05e	7	65	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅝
23⅝	7⅝	Kolmorg .40	11	7	20¼	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
14⅝	2⅝	KuhnSr .10	9	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
		L						
5⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .04	6	15	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
10	3½	LafyRad .26	12	380	10⅝	9⅛	10¼	+ 1⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Lake Shore	23	65	2 5-16	2 3-16	2 5-16	—1-16
5⅛	2⅝	LaMaur .20	15	21	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
7⅝	5	La QuintaM	8	11	7¾	7½	7⅝	
2	1¼	Lndmrk Ld		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅝	Laneco .04e	4	2	4	4	4	+ ¼
10⅛	4½	LCA Cp .45	27	82	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
1⅛	3-16	LCA Cp wt		35	5-16	¼	5-16	
9⅝	5⅝	LeeRonl .28	6	14	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
9⅝	5½	Leath Co .36	10	35	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ 1
3⅝	1½	Lee Natl		1	2	2	2	
4⅝	2¼	Lehigh Pres	3	7	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
10	4⅝	Leigh Pr .40	8	2	9½	9½	9½	
9½	2⅝	Levittin .20	6	42	7⅛	6⅞	7	
9⅝	5¼	LewisBF .24	6	4	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
7	1⅝	Liberty Fab	313	9	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Lightolr .04e	8	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
3	⅝	LilyLynn A	10	30	2	2	2	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Lincoln Am	22	321	4⅝	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Lloyds Elec		616	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
2½	1	LodgeS .12e	5	32	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
18½	7⅝	Lohmn .50e	9	2	17½	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	LoewThe wt		352	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Logistic .12e		2	2	2	2	
10⅝	7¼	LaGenSv .72	8	3	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
22⅞	14½	LouisCe 1.20	6	4	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ½
4	1¼	LTVCorp wt		3	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	2	Lundy Elec	47	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2½	¾	Lynch Corp		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
		M						
1⅝	½	Macrod Ind		22	13-16	¾	¾	
4⅝	3½	ManhLfe .20	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	MansidT .10	11	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	1 1-16	Marinduq B	69	4	1 7-16	1⅝	1⅝	
27⅝	14½	MarkCt .15e	5	48	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
8⅝	1⅝	Marlene Ind	5	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5	3⅝	Marshall Fd		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2	Marshal Ind	6	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
28	5⅝	MartPr .50e	7	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Masind .10e	9	1	7½	7½	7½	
34⅝	5⅝	Masnelin .30	7	10	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	3½	MatarRe .20	15	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
7	2	MaglBro .10	8	30	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2¼	½	McCro wt n		7	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	McCulO .21t	3	434	4½	4	4½	+ ⅜
17½	6	McDonh .20	6	11	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ½
9½	3⅝	McIntsh .50	5	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	McKeon Cn		1	2	2	2	
2⅝	1⅛	MDC Corp	6	2	2	2	2	
11⅝	8¼	Means FW 1	7	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
9½	4½	Medalst .40b	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1½	11-16	Medaln Grp		10	1	1	1	
2⅝	1⅛	Medco Jwly	275	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	3	Medenco .12	7	256	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅞
19	13⅛	MediaGn .34	10	22	19¼	19	19	+ ¼
13½	6	Megolnt .16	5	98	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Mem Co .80	6	21	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	⅞	Metracare		14	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1½	½	Metro Grtg		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		13	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
18⅞	11⅝	MichSug 1a	2	150	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
6½	2⅝	Midld Co .10		2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
15⅝	4½	MidlGls .24b	7	x31	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	7⅝	Milgo Elect	7	587	17⅝	16	16¼	— 1⅝
38⅝	17⅝	MillerWo .40	13	33	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅝
18⅝	8	Mil Roy .20e	1	28	16⅝	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
1½	½	Mission IT		21	1	15-16	1	+1-16
24⅝	11	MoPac 1.20	6	37	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	9	Mitchll 1.57t	7	130	23⅝	22¼	23⅝	+ ¾
5½	3¼	Mite Cp .16	7	23	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Modern Md	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	4¼	Molycrp wt		81	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ¼
11⅝	7	Moog .60	6	18	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
6½	2⅝	Morton S .32	7	54	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
6⅝	3	MottsSup M	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6	3¼	Mov Star .32	7	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Movielab	5	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
14½	6⅝	MPB Cp .70	5	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	2⅝	MultiAm .20	12	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7½	5⅝	MWA .40b	7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
		N						
5⅝	1⅝	Napco .06e	6	81	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
5⅞	3½	Nat Alfalfa	11	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18	8½	Nat CSS	10	68	18⅛	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	2⅛	N Distr .16e	5	20	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅜	NatHlth Enf	8	31	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	½	Natind wt		7	1½	1½	1½	
3⅝	1⅝	NKinney Cp		71	2⅝	2⅛	2½	+ ⅜
10½	2⅝	NMedEn .24	5	46	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
8½	2⅝	Nat Paragn	18	100	8⅝	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅝
16⅝	7⅝	Nat Patent	52	336	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Nat Silver	325	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Nat System	6	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
21¼	8¼	NatwHo .28	13	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
2⅝	1	Nelly Don		2	2	2	2	
2	1⅛	Nelson LB		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2	1	Neonex .05	19	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	15-16	NestLM .10e		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
17	9¼	Newcor .90	4	1	17	17	17	
35⅝	17½	NENuclr .40	13	40	29⅝	27½	29	+ 1⅝
15	8⅛	NHamp .50e	8	10	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ½
1	7-16	New Idria		13	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
20¼	8½	NMex Ariz	292	12	17⅞	17¼	17½	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	Newpark Rs	12	8	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
16½	3½	N Proc .75e	18	160	16⅝	15⅝	16	
15½	7½	NYTimes .60	10	22	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	NewbE .16b	4	18	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
3¼	⅝	Nexus .14t	8	12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	5⅝	NiagFSv .44	5	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1	Nichols SE	23	15	3½	3⅝	3¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅝	Noel Indust	9	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Nolex Cp	84	27	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Nortek Inc	6	20	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	NorAm Roy	12	147	11	10⅝	10¼	+ ⅜
5⅝	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	24	28	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
52½	42	N IPS pf4.25		z150	50	49¼	49¼	— ¾
4	1⅛	Novo Corp		7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	1⅝	Nuclear Dat	6	30	4⅝	3⅞	3⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	NumacO Gs	18	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
		O						
10	3⅝	Oakwd Hom	11	2	10	10	10	
8⅝	2¼	OEA Inc .16	9	2	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅝
24⅝	12⅞	Offshore Co	4	40	16⅝	15⅝	16¼	+ 1⅛
34	16	OhioB 1.40e	3	4	32⅞	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅜
10½	4	Oh Sealy .40	10	26	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
6⅝	1⅝	Olla Ind	6	55	7⅛	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅝
17⅞	8	OnLine Sys	16	200	19⅛	17⅝	19	+ 1½
68⅝	30	OOkiep Cop		z100	38½	37½	38	+ ¾
1⅞	13-16	Ormand Ind	15	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10	4⅛	OSullyn .50b	9	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Outdr Sport	8	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	OverhDr .40	14	43	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
4	1	Oxford Fst		2	1½	1⅛	1½	
		P						
3⅝	⅝	P&F Indust		513	3½	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	16	PGE6pf 1.50		9	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
15	12⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		2	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
14⅝	11⅝	PGRd pf1.25		2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
25⅝	22¼	PGE 9pf2.25		3	25⅝	25½	25½	— ¼
22⅞	19⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	22⅛	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	20¼	PGE 8pf 2		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
29	24½	PG 9 4pf2.37		6	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
29¼	28	P 10.4pf2.62		18	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
50	39	PacLt pf4.50		z10	47½	47½	47½	— 1
16	11⅝	PNwTel 1.40	9	22	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
30½	19½	PallCorp .24	16	22	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	15-16	Palomr Finl		2	2⅝	2	2¼	+ ¼
13½	6¼	PanOcean O	125	522	12½	11⅝	12½	+ ⅞
6½	1⅝	Pandl Bradf	6	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	2¼	Pantast .10e	5	1	4	4	4	—
6⅛	3	ParaPk .10a	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	4⅝	ParkCh .48a	7	2	12¼	12	12	— ¼
31	11	Parsons .70e	7	37	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
4⅝	⅝	Pat Fashion	6	9	4⅛	4	4	
5	2½	Patagonia		44	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ¼
7⅝	2⅝	PatoCG .45e	6	10	4½	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7	Paxall .60a	5	z100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4½	1⅞	Pemcor Inc	17	30	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅝
3⅝	1⅛	Penn Dix wt		6	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	PenEnM .40	6	46	8⅝	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅝
		PennsEn 10	6	354	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	
24	14	PenTll 1.20	6	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
4½	1	Penob Shoe		8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—
15-16	7-16	Pentron Ind	9	9	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
29½	11	PepBoys 1	7	10	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
14½	4⅝	PepCom .44	5	48	15⅝	14	15	+ 1⅛
6⅝	4	PerlnlCp .35	4	22	5¼	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅞	⅝	Permaneer		31	1½	1⅝	1½	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	7	295	7½	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Petro Lewis		19	8½	7⅝	8⅛	+ ½
7¼	4½	Phil LD .54r	3	25	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3	Phoenix Stl	6	83	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
10	2⅛	PicNPay .16	9	40	10	9½	9½	— ⅝
3⅝	1	Piedmont In		4	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅜
1¼	9-16	Pioneer Sys		33	15-16	15-16	15-16	
7⅝	2⅝	PionTx .85e	4	139	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
27⅝	11½	PitDeMoin 1	12	7	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
6½	5	PitWVa .56a	9	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	32½	Pittway Cp	14	2	38	38	38	— ½
21⅝	14	PlacDv 1.20	28	10	20⅝	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅝
13⅝	3⅝	Plant Ind	35	24	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	13½	Planlrnc .12	12	21	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Plym Rub A		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ½
2	1¼	Plym Rub B		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
15	9⅝	PneuSca .80	9	z100	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	4⅝	Pneumo .80	5	32	13⅝	13	13⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		15	1½	1½	1½	
8⅞	4⅝	Polychr .29t	13	9	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
5½	2½	Prairie Oil	24	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
12½	8½	Pratt Lmb 1	15	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
28	24⅝	PratL pf2.25		1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅞	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	8	18	5	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅝	Prent Hall 1	14	11	25⅝	25¼	25½	
5	1⅝	PresRealt B		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17½	1⅝	Presley Cos		253	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅝
16½	9⅝	Preston .70	10	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	PropCT 1.16	9	9	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
9	7½	ProvGas .80	7	6	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
1¾	15-16	ProRIE .12e	3	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	1⅛	PrudBdg .24	7	71	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	1¼	Prud Group		3	3	3	3	
2⅞	¾	PSA Inc wt		29	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
49⅝	42½	PSCol pf4.25		250	49	49	49	
3¾	1¼	PuntaGrd Is	12	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅞	3½	Purepac Lb	11	7	7⅛	7	7	— ⅜
		R						
7½	3¼	Racon .20a	5	34	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
18⅝	7⅛	Ranchrs Ex	10	31	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
26¼	10½	RangrO Can	44	18	16⅝	15⅞	16	
15	9⅝	Ranchrg .80	8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1	RopdAm wt		30	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2	Rath Pack		12	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	RaymPr .40	50	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	2⅞	RB Indust	9	71	10	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅞
18⅝	12¾	RealEsl 1.40	12	2	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	3	RitincT .71e	23	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	9	RitRef 1.85e	8	1	15	15	15	
3¾	1⅝	Redlaw Ent	21	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5	1⅛	Refria Trns		49	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅜
15-16	5-16	Rel Grp wt		87	⅝	9-16	⅝	+1-16
13⅝	7⅝	Rem Ar .80a	7	3	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅜
9-16	1-16	RepMiln wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
25¾	17	Rep NY .88	5	1	23½	23½	23½	
25⅝	8⅝	ReschCtl .08	32	143	18⅛	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅜
19	5¾	Resisflix .50	8	25	9½	18⅞	19	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅛	ResrtsIntlA	3	23	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	ResrtsIntl B	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
2¼	⅞	Rest Assoc		12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2¼	1	RET Inc Fd		14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
2	½	Rex Noreco		2	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	RH Med Svc	8	1	3½	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
4⅝	1¼	Riblet Prod		1	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅞	1⅝	Richford In		20	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Richton Int	5	140	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅝
19⅝	8⅛	Riley Co	5	11	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	RisdonM .36	28	15	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
7⅝	2⅞	RLC Corp	12	14	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
35⅞	17	Robintech	5	193	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
4	2	Roblin Ind	5	39	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
10	6⅞	Rockway .88	6	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
15¼	7⅝	Rogers Corp	51	19	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
1⅝	9-16	Ronco Telep	5	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5½	2	Rossmor Cp		6	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	
¾	1-16	Rossmor wt		40	1-16	1-16	1-16	
3¾	1¼	RPS Prod	15	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ½
2½	1¼	RSC Indust	10	11	2¼	2	2	— ¼
6¼	3⅝	Rudick pf.56		12	6	6	6	
2⅛	½	Rusco Ind		280	2	1½	1⅞	+ ⅜
15⅞	7⅝	Russell .72	4	7	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
9¾	4⅝	Rust Ctl .40	7	14	8⅝	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
24¾	11¼	RyanH .49	16	70	24¼	24¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
		S						
6	3	SaftranSy A	5	97	6½	6	6½	+ ½
17½	3¼	Salem .24t	7	25	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
20½	7½	Sambos .15e	12	457	16¼	15½	16⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	SCarlo 1.26e		9	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
84	67	SDgo pf7.80		z200	78½	77	78½	
10¼	8⅝	SDie G pf.90		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
33½	27½	San JW 2.60	7	1	33½	33½	33½	
3¼	1¾	Sargent Ind	10	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	Saturn Airw	4	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
7½	3	Saundr L .20	6	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
8	5⅛	Schenut .60e	5	x2	7	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅛	1⅞	Schiller Ind	16	34	6	5⅝	5⅝	
16⅛	10¼	Sci Atlanta	13	15	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
24¾	13¼	Scopeln .25e	4	4	23¾	23½	23½	— ½
15⅞	6	Scrivner .50	4	10	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	5	SbdAlMil .40	4	4	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
5	2	Sealectr Cp	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
⅞	⅜	Seaport Cp		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
4⅝	2½	Sears Ind	17		3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		32	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		54	7-32	5-32	7-32	+1-16
8	3⅝	Selas Corp		5	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅜
1⅞	7-16	Seligm Asso		23	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
17⅝	7¼	SeligLatz 1b	6	6	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	Semtch .14t	10	8	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
4⅞	3	Servisco .30	32	2	4½	4⅜	4½	
2⅛	⅞	Servotr .10r		7	1	1	1	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	SGL In .11r	6	4	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
2½	⅞	SG Sec .51e		32	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	10	SG Se pf .70		2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	2	ShearH .20e	4	165	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
6¼	11-16	Shelter Res		35	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6	3½	Shnd Cp .24t	4	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
30⅛	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	26	365	32⅛	29½	31¾	+ 1⅞
40¼	19⅝	Shn O pf1.25		22	43	40	43	+ 3
19⅝	8¼	Sherwd Med	13	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Shopwell In		264	2⅝	2	2¼	+ ⅜

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15⅛	7⅝	Showbot .30	6	8	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
10¼	3½	Sierrcin .20	6	24	8	7⅝	8	+ 1
15⅛	7⅛	Silfcolnd .50	6	30	13⅛	13	13⅛	
7	3⅛	Sigmal .15e	8	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	Silo Inc		20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅞	2⅝	SimcoS .22b	11	5	3	3	3	
8½	5¼	Simkins .60	6	10	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
2¾	1	Simplex Ind		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	Sitkin SmRf	35	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9	3⅞	Sky City .28t	7	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
2¾	1⅛	SMD Ind	4	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
6	⅞	Scilltron		13	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	4	Sonder Brdc	6	12	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
6½	3½	Sorg Paper		6	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ¼
18⅝	4⅛	Soundsn .40	86	30	18⅞	18	18	— ¼
26¼	23½	SC 9.2pf 2.30		7	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅜
26	22⅞	SC 8.8pf 2.21		7	26	25⅝	26	
17¼	14½	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		6	16	16	16	
14⅝	10⅛	SC 4.3pf 1.08		17	13½	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	10⅝	SC 4.2pf 1.06		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
61⅞	39⅞	SouRoyl 1.20	19	112	55¼	52⅝	55¼	+ 3¼
12⅝	7⅞	Sowest Airl	6	49	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅛	SwlGFln .10		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7¼	3⅞	Spartek .30	7	2	7	7	7	
9	4⅛	Spector .10e		7	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	Spectro .12t	5	5	4⅝	4¾	4½	+ ⅛
4½	15-16	Spencer .02e		51	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	3⅝	Spencr F .32	5	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	SSP Ind .24	7	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
6	2½	StdCont .03r	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	11	StdCoosa .90	178	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Std Metl .50t	8	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅞	4⅛	StdMotA .42	8	67	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
6¼	1½	StdPac Corp	6	25	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
19⅞	7¾	StdProd 1.70	5	4	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
1½	⅝	StdPrud wt		18	13-16	3-16	13-16	
27⅛	10¼	StdShrs .40r		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
10⅝	8	Stango .10	20	14	9⅞	9	9⅞	
12	8⅛	StarSup .68a	4	3	11⅝	11½	11½	
23⅞	9⅛	StarrtHo .30	9	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
10⅝	3¼	Steelmt .23r	3	10	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Stepn Ch .52	7	8	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
2	⅜	Stori Electr		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Stevcolnit	219	43	4⅞	4	4⅜	+ ½
9¼	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	13	13	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	StrutW .05e	16	83	8½	8⅛	8⅝	
1	7-16	Summit Org	7	5	1	1	1	+ ⅛
17¾	14⅝	Sun Elec	11	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Supercr .10e	4	8	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅜
5	1½	Supindl .12b	9	49	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
6¾	3⅛	Sup Surg Mf	9	30	4½	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
2⅞	15-16	Susquhana		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Susquhan pf		10	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	SutrMtg wt		14	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7¼	2¼	Synaloy .10r	5	5	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	28½	Syntex .40	16	827	35	33½	34⅝	+ 1⅝
24½	10½	Sysco Cp .28	7	17	18⅝	17	17	— 1⅛
8⅝	15-16	System Eng		28	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
		T						
16⅞	9¼	Tasty 1.06a	7	4	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
1⅝	½	Tech Sym		20	⅞	13-16	13-16	—1-16
6¼	2⅝	Techcl Oper		5	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3	¾	Techcl Tape	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Techtrl .05e	7	31	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
22⅛	14	Tejon R .20a	14	9	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ½
4⅞	2½	TeleCom Cp	6	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
12¾	6⅞	Teleflex .32t	21	6	12½	12½	12½	
1¼	¼	Telex Cp wt		22	½	½	½	
3⅞	1	Tenna Corp		41	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7	3½	Tenneco wt		178	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	2⅝	TennFS .40e		55	3	3	3	— ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Tensor Cp		7	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
16	5⅝	Teradyn Inc	94	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	9	TerraCh .60	3	221	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
11⅞	2	TesoroPt wt		302	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
4⅞	2	Texstar .22t	9	27	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
16	7¼	Textron wt		7	15	14⅝	15	
3	1⅛	TFI Co Inc		12	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
4½	2	Thorof Mkt		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4½	¾	Tidwell Ind		11	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Tiffany .28	5	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅞	2½	Timple Ind	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝	4½	Tokheim .40	8	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
2⅝	½	Tolchin Inst		6	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
48½	40	TolEd pf4.25		225	48½	48½	48½	
9	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	7½	Torin Cp .60	22	31	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	14	11	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	1⅞	Tracor Inc	8	76	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	Trans Lux		3b	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Treadw .23t		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅝	TriStMtr .80	7	5	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅞	Trico Ind	11	41	5	4⅞	5	
3¼	2⅛	Tubos Mex	5	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4	1½	Tuffco .20e	6	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13	2⅝	Turbodyne	10	40	13	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
		U						
18⅝	12¾	U&I 1.20a	7	5	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅝

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7¼	2⅞	TwinFair In	11	28	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	1¾	UIP Cp .12a	7	37	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	1¾	UNA .10a		16	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
6	1⅞	Unimax Grp		24	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
3⅛	1½	UnimaxG pf		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Un Invest		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11¼	4¾	UnAirPd .56	6	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
5⅞	2½	Un Asbestos	34	9	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
15-16	5-16	UnBrand wt		41	½	½	½	
14¼	10½	UnCosF .45b	8	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
2⅝	1⅛	Unit Foods	15	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
¾	1-16	Un Nat wt n		12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅞	2⅝	U Piece Dy		36	6½	5⅝	5⅝	— 1
7¼	3¾	UnRlIT .52e		33	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
5-16	1-16	UnRlIT wt		181	3-16	⅛	⅛	
14¾	3½	US Fltr .20	9	116	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
¾	¼	US LsgR wt		8	7-16	7-16	7-16	
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	3	35	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3¼	1½	US Radium		14	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
22	14½	US Redu .60	4	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
9⅝	6¼	USRbR .60a	8	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
22½	7½	Unitek .20	16	60	25	24	24⅝	+ 2¼
18	5⅝	Unity Buy S	7	11	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	UnivRs .08e	8	296	6¼	5⅛	6	+ ⅝
8⅞	3	UnivRun .35	6	5	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
7⅞	3⅛	UnvSav .44	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	URS Corp	8	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
6½	2⅝	UV Ind wt		328	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
		V						
9⅛	4	VallesSt .60t	9	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅞	
11⅛	8¾	Valmac Ind	3	30	10¾	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
2¼	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		1	2	2	2	
7	4½	VanDorn .36	8	12	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	1⅝	Varo Inc	5	43	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
11⅞	5¾	Veecolns .32	14	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅞	Verit Ind	40	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
24⅞	5¾	VermlA .40b	12	126	24¼	23⅝	24⅛	+ ½
4½	1⅞	Verniiron	8	63	3½	3¼	3½	
5⅝	1¾	Vesely Co	66	28	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
2½	13-16	Viking Genl		3	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
2⅝	⅝	Vikoa Inc		2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Vintage Ent		8	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
10⅞	5½	Voplex .68	31	15	12¼	11	12¼	+ 1⅛
2⅝	1½	Vulcan Corp		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	Vulc Inc .36	4	24	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
13	9	Vulcinc pf 1		1	13	13	13	
		W						
5½	2¾	WabMg .10a	12	15	5½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅞	Wacknht .40	8	24	9¼	9	9¼	
2⅛	1¼	WadelEq .10	15	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	5	WagnrEl .48	5	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½	Walnoco Oil	12	31	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+3-16
1⅞	⅝	WardFds wt		1	1	1	1	
3⅝	1⅛	Wards Co		5	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	WarC pfC.05		8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
30	16⅝	WasPstB .50	11	15	27¼	27	27	— ¼
16	11⅝	WRIT 1.28	11	18	15¾	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Weld Tu Am	2	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅞	2½	Welco .10e	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11	3⅝	Westats Ptl	11	307	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
1	⅜	Westby Fsh		4	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
6⅛	3⅛	WstDcal .10	1	36	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	WstFlnl .15a	6	40	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	5-16	WstPac I wt		40	¾	11-16	¾	+1-16
6⅛	3½	Whitaker .34	19	13	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
3¾	1¼	Whitehal Cp	4	11	2½	2	2	— ½
20⅝	13⅝	WhitingCp 1	6	14	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
¾	¼	Whittakr wt		18	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
3⅝	1½	Wichita Ind	8	26	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ¼
3⅞	1½	Willcx Gibb		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8¼	5¼	Wmhous .30	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
4⅝	2½	WilsonBr .30	12	25	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
13⅛	5¾	Winklmn .50	5	6	11	11	11	— ⅛
4¼	11-16	Winston Mil		5	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
54	43½	Wis P pf4.50		z10	52	52	52	— 1
5	2⅝	Wood Ind		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
1 9-16	11-16	Wool Lt .08e	17	42	1½	1½	1½	
12⅝	6	Worcest Ctl	5	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
8¼	5	Work Wr .60	20	8	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1 13-16	11-16	Wright Har		7	⅞	3-16	13-16	
3⅝	2⅛	WTC Air .10	26	36	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	7½	WUI Inc .60	6	10	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	WyleLab .24	8	17	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
11⅞	5	Wynnln .15e	6	7	9¼	9	9	
12⅛	6½	WymBn .50a	9	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
		X						
22⅝	12⅝	Xonics Inc	38	42	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
		Y						
4⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .10e	9	5	3½	3½	3½	
		Z						
8⅝	4½	ZeroMfg .28	5	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
8	1⅝	Zimmr Hom		11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Feb. 4, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
6730	Abby Glen	315	310	315	
29758	Abitibi	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
100	Acklands	$14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
6011	Agnico E	345	335	340	
307	Agra Ind	$6⅝	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
16182	Alta Gas A	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
200	Alliance B	375	370	375	
3000	Alminex	$6	5½	6	+ ½
1325	Alco A	$14	13⅝	14	
4010	BP Can	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
3400	Banister C	$8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ½
8053	Bank N S	$42¼	41⅞	42¼	+ ½
100	Baton B	$8	8	8	
16488	Bell Canad	$45⅝	45⅛	45¼	+ ¼
2200	Beth Cop A	$12¾	12¼	12½	+ ¼
7125	Block Bros	380	370	375	+ 5
6926	Bovis Cor	107	105	105	+ 1
9500	Bralor Res	267	262	265	+ 3
3250	Bramalea	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
4150	Brameda	117	115	117	+ 3
2700	Brenda M	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
3300	Bridger	440	435	435	
1180	BC Forest	$21	20	21	+ 1
1700	BC Phone	$12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
28272	Brunswk	425	410	425	+15
1525	Budd Auto	$6½	6⅛	6½	+ ½
87050	Burns Fds	$10⅛	10	10¼	— ⅛
10060	Cad Frv	$11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅝
1267	Cal Pow A	$28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
5820	Camflo	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3150	Campau A	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
4900	C-Nor West	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
225	C Pakrs C	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
500	Can Perm	$16½	18½	18½	
5050	C Tung	290	280	285	—10
2050	Cdn Cel	$6½	6¼	6⅝	
25	CGE	$26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
3951	Cl Bk Com	$27¼	26⅞	27	— ¼
6621	Cdn Tire A	$50½	49⅞	50¼	+ ⅜
14350	C Utilties	$11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
200	Canbra	410	400	410	+35
1000	Candel Oil	$12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
4970	Cassiar	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
20475	Celanese	$6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	
3300	Chieftn D	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
3250	Coch Will	38	37	38	+ 2
32760	C Holiday I	335	315	335	+30
3600	Con Bldg	230	225	230	+10
2830	Con Distrb	390	385	385	—10
12192	Cons Gas	$12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
9600	Craigmt	$5½	5⅝	5⅝	
1610	Crush Intl	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
36680	Cyprus	$10⅞	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅜
5516	Denison	$64⅞	64	64¾	+ 1¼
2860	Dicknsn	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	
3379	Dofasco A	$25½	24¾	25¼	+ ¾
9085	Dom Store	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
1160	Du Pont	$21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
7160	Dylex L A	$8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ½
5030	East Mal	205	202	205	— 2
800	Electro A	495	490	495	
1190	Emco	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
8420	Falcon C	$7⅝	7⅝	7½	
557	Falcon	$34	34	34	+ ⅛
2100	Fed Ind A	$6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
6700	Francana	$8⅝	8	8½	+ ⅜
1500	Fruehauf	$7½	7⅛	7¼	
3700	G Distrb A	$8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
16450	Gnt Mascf	148	143	145	— 3
4600	Gibraltar	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
100	Graff G	$36	36	36	+ ½
1000	Granduc	125	125	125	— 4
1775	GL Paper	$26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
100	Gt W Life	$53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
1435	Greyhnd	$19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
900	Guar Trst	$7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
2100	Hambro C	195	190	191	+16
300	Harlequin	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	
11725	Hawker S	$8⅛	8	8	
5875	Hayes D A	$7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
6429	H Bay Co	$18	17⅝	18	+ ½
50	Hur Eri A	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
2700	IAC	$19	18⅝	18⅞	
132	Indusmin	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
900	Inglis	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
900	Inland Gas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2869	Int Mogul	295	290	291	— 1
3169	Intpr Pipe	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
2940	Inv Grp A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
125	Jannock	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
39525	Kaiser Re	$12¼	12	12	— ⅛
14250	Kaps Tran	250	240	242	— 1
18700	Kerr A A	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
6900	Koffler A	440	435	440	
11435	Labatt A	$16¾	16⅝	16¾	
40	Lab Min	$33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
4050	LOnt Cem	385	375	380	
2111	LL Lac	146	145	145	
250	Lob Co A	$5	495	5	
1200	Lob Co B	$5	495	495	— 5
626	Loeb M	320	320	320	
300	Mclan H A	$8½	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
11676	MB Ltd	$22⅛	21¾	22	+ ¼
560	Madsen	51	51	51	+ 3
150	M Lf Mills	$28	28	28	
200	Matgml A	$15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
200	McGraw H	475	475	475	+25
1450	Met Stor A	$14⅞	14½	14½	
12205	Moore	$49½	49¼	49½	+ ½
700	Murphy	430	425	430	+15
16433	Noranda A	$34⅝	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅜
30312	Norcen	$13½	13	13½	+ ⅜
1200	Nowsco W	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
1300	OSF Ind	380	370	380	+ 5
4500	Orchan A	294	270	285	+10
8090	Oshawa A	$5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅜
2300	Pamour A	320	310	320	— 5
6711	PanCan P	$17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ½
520	Patino N V	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
100	Pembin A	350	350	350	
100	Pembin B	350	350	350	—10
381	Petrofina	$20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅜
705	Pine Point	$31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅜
3900	Placer	$21	21	21	+ ¼
9000	Quo Sturg	129	125	125	— 1
450	Rayrock	70	70	70	— 5
225	Redpath A	$23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
31750	Reed Oslr A	$7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
300	Reichhold	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
8485	Revnu Prp	86	85	85	— 1
1260	Rothman	$17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
1300	Scotts	$8	8	8	
4646	Shell Can	$16¾	16½	16½	
16613	Sherritt A	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
1751	Siebens	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
7940	Simpsons	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	
975	Simpson S	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	
400	Slater Stl	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
4500	Slat W Can	$8	7⅝	8	
7050	Southm A	$23½	23⅛	23½	+ ¼
200	St Brodcst	$8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅜
6521	Stelco A	$28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ¾
21635	Steep R	265	264	264	— 1
84326	Sundale O	$8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ½
200	Tara	$13	13	13	
2640	Teck Cor A	415	405	415	+ 5
1100	Teck Cor B	315	300	315	+10
5215	Teledyne	$5½	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
865	Tex Can	$28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
50	Thom N A	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
8149	Tor Dm Bk	$19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
200	Tor Star B	$17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
4000	Traders A	$15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
2775	Trans Mt	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
16350	TrCan PL	$13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
135	Un Carbid	$21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ½
5525	UGas A	$8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
3000	Union Oil	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
500	U Keno	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
11850	U Siscoe	$8¼	7⅝	8	— ¼
8430	Upp Can	123	120	121	+ 3
1300	Van Der	375	370	370	+10
300	Vestgron	315	14⅞	15	+ ½
5668	Voyager P	$11½	11¼	11½	+ ½
2170	Weldwod	$13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
704	Wstburne	$9⅛	9	9¼	+ ⅛
225	Westmhse	$20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
1010	Weston	$18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
50	White Pas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2000	Wiltroy	99	98	99	+ 1
200	Woodwd A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
4100	Yk Bear	245	241	243	+ 2
500	Yukon C	135	135	135	

Total sales 3,477,732 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
481	Asbestos	$	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
4760	Bank Mont	$	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
3400	Basic Res	$	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
175	Bombard		310	310	310	+ 5
9443	Can Cement	$	9½	9¼	9½	
2100	Cdn Indust	$	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
100	Cdn Int Pow	$	16	16	16	— ¼
785	Canron	$	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
2200	Con Bath	$	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅜
45165	Fncl Col		180	165	180	+15
250	Gaz Metro	$	6½	6½	6½	
700	Ivaco	$	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
5875	Molson A	$	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
400	Power Cp	$	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
152	Price Co	$	16	16	16	+ ¼
2600	Royal Bank	$	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅛
2131	Roy Trust A	$	24½	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
120	Steinberg A	$	16¼	16¼	16¼	
950	Zellers		450	445	445	—10

Total sales 650,481 shares.

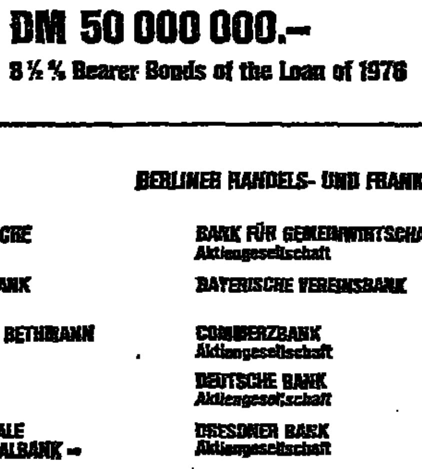
European Gold Markets

Feb. 4, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	130.75	129.75	—1.05
Zurich	130.50	130.00	—1.875
Paris (12.5 kilo)	134.28	134.56	—1.98

U.S. dollars per ounce.

New Issue — All of these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. — February, 1976



The Council of Europe Resettlement Fund

for National Refugees and Over-Population in Europe

Fonds de Réétablissement du Conseil de l'Europe

pour les Réfugiés Nationaux et les Excédents de Population en Europe

Strasbourg / Paris

DM 50 000 000.–

8 ½ % Bearer Bonds of the Loan of 1976

BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK

ALLGEMEINE ELSÄSSISCHE BANKGESELLSCHAFT
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
BERLINER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
BANKHAUS GEBRÜDER BETHMANN
COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft
RICHARD DAUS & CO.
DELBRÜCK & CO
DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE – DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK –
DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
GEORG HAUCK & SOHN
HESSISCHE LANDESBANK – GIROZENTRALE –
BANKHAUS HERMANN LAMPE Kommanditgesellschaft
MERCK, FINCK & CO.
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NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK
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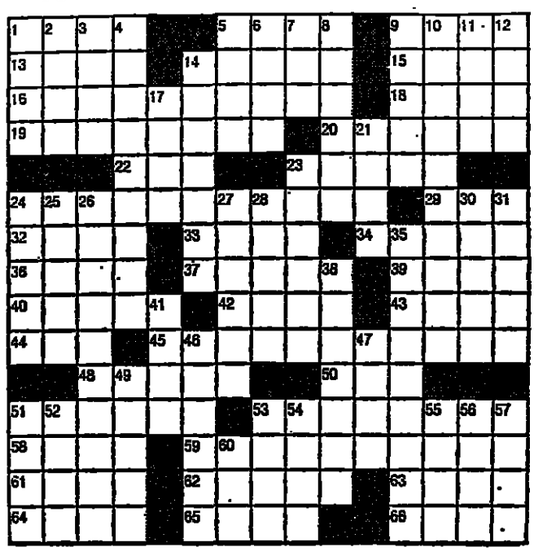
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Place for a lock
5 Platform
9 Beanery coffee
13 "The —— Love"
14 Expedition
15 Microwave, for one
16 Family member
18 German philosopher
19 Dramatis ——
20 Proxies
22 Neighbor of Ont.
23 Leftward
24 Secluded
29 Loquacity
32 Together, in music
33 Go oystering
34 Marshy place
36 V.O.A.'s outfit
37 Sing, in a way
39 Heraldic bearing
40 Ready-made ties
42 Bonito
43 River to the Baltic
44 Big game
45 Fibbers
48 Kind of strength
50 Green
51 Journalist
53 Speculative
58 Lowlife
59 Introduce regularity
61 Spoken
62 Youthful time
63 Ending for cyclo
64 Aircraft add-ons
65 Rock: Prefix
66 Wealthy one

DOWN

1 Med. facility
2 —— bellum
3 Prescient one
4 Insignificant one
5 Facts
6 Wimbledon champ
7 Adherent: Suffix
8 Poncho
9 Part of the deck
10 Arty trailblazers
11 Airduct
12 Pismires
14 Frankness
17 Grimace
21 Aesir, e.g.
23 Silvery
24 Recipe verb
25 Ford
26 Bakery product
27 Emulate a flutist
28 Transfuse
30 Pis- —— (last resource)
31 Tavern orders
35 F.W. of store fame
38 Ophelia's brother
41 —— a toe
46 Underground explosions
47 Café au ——
49 Brooklets
51 Mall feature
52 Food fish
53 Neighbor of Colo.
54 Prefix with scient or potent
55 New Deal initials
56 European sea
57 Unaspirated
60 Vote for



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	2	36	Cloudy	MADRID	3	46	Rain
AMSTERDAM	0	32	Overcast	MILAN	3	37	Rain
ANKARA	3	36	Overcast	MONTREAL	—27	—7	Snow
ATHENS	13	64	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—19	—2	Fair
BEIRUT	11	63	Cloudy	MUNICH	—1	30	Cloudy
BELGRADE	1	34	Overcast	NEW YORK	1	34	Cloudy
BERLIN	—5	23	Cloudy	NICE	8	46	Rain
BRUSSELS	—1	30	Cloudy	OSLO	—6	21	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	2	36	Cloudy	PARIS	3	37	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unobtainable	PRAGUE	0	32	Overcast
CASABLANCA	12	54	Rain	ROME	14	57	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	—3	27	Overcast	SOFIA	3	37	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	13	55	Rain	STOCKHOLM	—6	21	Snow
DUBLIN	—	—	Unobtainable	TEHRAN	11	52	Rain
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	17	63	Cloudy
FLORENCE	8	46	Cloudy	TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	1	34	Fair	VENICE	6	43	Cloudy
GENEVA	1	34	Snow	VIENNA	1	34	Overcast
HELSINKI	—18	—1	Cloudy	WARSAW	—5	23	Overcast
ISTANBUL	5	41	Overcast	WASHINGTON	4	40	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy	ZURICH	—2	28	Overcast
LISBON	10	50	Rain				
LONDON	2	36	Snow				
LOS ANGELES	12	54	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 4, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.39
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$8.33
Austral. Select Fd	$0.30 b
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Basrbond	SF223.05
— (d) Conbar	SF162
— (d) Grobar	SF582
— (d) Stockbar	SF921
(w) Browninvest	$13.48
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$13.13
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd	$5.01
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd	$7.45
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.56
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.78
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,088
(d) Caribico Open-End	$122.60
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.29
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$653.71
(w) Convert Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.88
(w) Convert Fd. Int. B Certs.	$11.95
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.89
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF576
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF70.50
— (d) Energievalor	SF84
— (d) Ussec	SF678
— (d) Europavalor	SF138.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.13
(w) D.G.O.	$40.68
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	SF1.10
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.60
(w) Dr. Intern. Inv. Fd	$12.01
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,058
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM28.90
— (d) Int. Rentenfond	DM76.00
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$15.90
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$51.09
— (w) Fidelity Equitals	$6.32
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$17.60
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$57.22
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$11.58
(d) Fiducem	BF985
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$12.57
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.66
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$30.25
(d) First Security Cap. Fd	$31.57
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$52.10
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$24.28
(w) Fonsolex Value Pr	SF1,838*
(d) Formula Selection Fd	$79.80
(d) Fonditalia	$10.53
(d) Fund of Nations	$8.17
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$0.62
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$8.31
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$11.54
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd.	$26.85
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$6.04
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l	$7.92
(w) Haussmann Holdgs NV	$5.962
(d) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$26.32
(d) Icofund	$10.09
(d) Interfix	SF307.25
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.61
(w) Intermarket Fund	$104.03
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$23.92
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$36.65
(d) Itaiamerica S.A. Fund	$9.01
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.86
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.22
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$54.76
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$13.85
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$44.30
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$43.20
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$18.14
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,582
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$10.94
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap F.	$18.91
(r) Leverage Cap Hold	$27.06
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L&ST Multi-way Fd	SF400.50
—+(w) L&ST Income Fund	SF355
(w) Luxfund	$18.96
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.62
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.53
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.39
(w) N.A.M.F.	$66.59
(w) Nippon Fund	$38.04
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.27
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$8.29
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.88
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$22.16
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,033
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF4,014
(d) Rentinvest	LF369
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.72
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.23
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF60.70
Share Realty N.V.	$15.00
Share International N.V.	$4.58
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.76
S.M.O. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF24.74
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.82
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$7.42
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM91.60
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. & Int.	SF1,552.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF894
(d) Soros Fund	$189.97
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF485.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF98.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF377
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF315
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF78.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF97.19
(w) Talent Choose Fund	$7.72
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold Seal	$35.19
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$24.41
(w) Transpacific Fund	$18.85
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh	SF36.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF70
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF80.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF122
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF90.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF52
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF77
— (d) Rometac-Int'l Sh	SF352
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh	SF311.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Sh	SF175
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantic-fonds	DM16.25
— (d) Europafonds	DM33.16
— (d) Unifonds	DM30.90
— (d) Unirenta	DM40.30
— (d) Unispecial I	DM62.75
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd	$3.99
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd	$12.33
(w) Western Growth Fd	$6.11
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,343.26
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,505.97
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$419.99
(w) Worldwide Securities	$43.36
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,797.59

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid; Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS

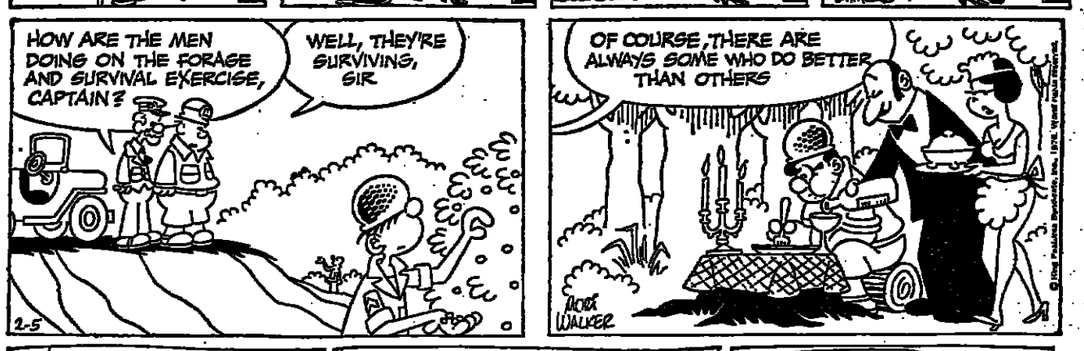


B.C.

BLONDIE



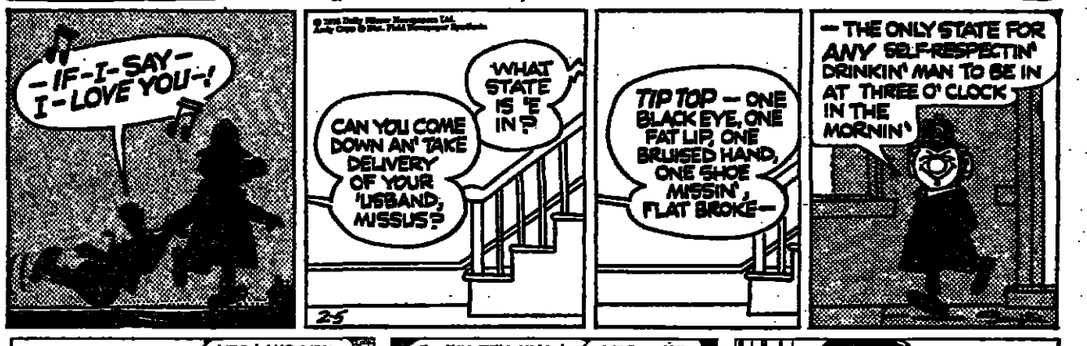
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TAXEC

BROIN

MIRTHE

NERKUB



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "_____-_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TACKY HONOR DOUBLY HAZING

Answers: *What sometimes happens when someone borrows money* — IT'S "TOUCH-AND-GO"

BOOKS

MAIGRET AND THE BLACK SHEEP

By Georges Simenon. Translated from French by H. Thomson. Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich. 158 pp. $t

THE APPLEBY FILE

By Michael Innes. Dodd, Mead & Co. 207 pp. $5.9

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN Georges Simenon writes about the middle class, his suspense stories might be described as novels of manners that include a murder. The killer is punished for having violated the conventions of a respectable literary genre. Like a supererogating editor, Chief Superintendent Maigret reviews the behavior of his characters until he arrives at an inconsistency, a flaw in the pattern of well-regulated civilization. This flaw is the clue to the crime.

"Maigret and the Black Sheep" is a rather good example of Mr. Simenon's classic style—until we come to the end of the book. A thoroughly good man is murdered: Who could have wanted to kill him? Circumstances clearly point to someone who was quite intimate with the victim, but he is surrounded by people as dauntingly decent as himself. Maigret has never been so mired in goodness. He very nearly loses faith in human nature.

So much decency makes him uncomfortable. He feels like a crasher at a memorial service to a well-loved man. He is obliged to be almost rude to the deceased fellow's wife, to ask indelicate questions. Everybody who is interrogated volunteers as a character witness for all the principals. No, neither husband, nor wife, nor daughter, nor son-in-law had a lover. There was no cause for jealously, hatred, frustration, revenge—any of the grand passions. Maigret's breathing becomes so irregular in this rarefied atmosphere that his pipe keeps going out. He consumes drinks he doesn't really want.

And then, as he has shown a tendency to do in his most recently translated books, M. Simenon violates his own elaborate structure and the structure of our equally elaborate expectations by dragging in an outsider. The pleasure in a murder mystery lies in discovering precisely how an apparently harmless or benign character happened to be driven to murder. It is the trajectory of passion rather than that of the bullet that interests us. We are more concerned with the birth of a killer than with the death of a victim. Perhaps we like to think, for a few empathetic hours, that in our breasts, too, there lurk impulses powerful enough to exact a human life.

But in "Maigret and the Black Sheep," Mr. Simenon introduces a rogue, a misfit, into his novel of manners and spoils it. We witness not a transmogrification, but a mere arrival. We want to see the vulnerability of goodness, and all we get is the banality of evil. It is not enough. Mr. Simenon ought to know better than anyone else that a good man should be killed only for a good reason. Anything else violates the novel of manners and is anarchy.

Michael Innes, as most criminating suspense know, is a pseudonym f M. Stewart, who is rea English literature at the sity of Oxford. His books are appreciated fo wit and erudition, whic long way toward compe the reader for their relat of action and derring-d John Appleby, now Comm of the Metropolitan Poli livers a bon mot as d James Bond administe karate chop.

The murders in Mr. books tend to occur in country houses, which the makes as much a part crime as the characters selves. Appleby is a Sherlock Holmes, who us might be called a semio proach to the solution of He does not carry a gun bibliography, and he "rea details, the texture and cidental implications of much as William Empso to read a poem in his Types of Ambiguity" or Versions of Pastoral." pleby story is a poem of in which murder is the ke meaning.

Like most men of learni pleby is likely to be long Corpses stiffen and gro while he rounds a period the butlers in Mr. Innes are euphuists. Unfortuna "The Appleby File," th missioner is uncerem compressed into a series stories, and he is as out element there as a gourm ing a short-order meal. is too old and elegant hurried. One might as to imagine him running.

Some of the stories i Appleby File" are no mo little clots of plot, sle hand stuff in which Mr shows us that he, too, ca coct in a conventional The wrong fish in the p a drowned man turns a into a murder. A victim worn inside out does no to his being dressed in t by the killer, but to a lo perstition. There is som ness about bows, arrows bottomless well, into wh the bodies disappear. A pleby is reduced to litt than a guide explaining hibits in a sort of Madam saud's.

Inevitably, the prose st ers. For example the story about two young sw who drive through Europ old taxicab, which the named the Coy Mistress Andrew Marvell's poem. is discovered that the s Swiss watches are in vehicle, poor Appleby is to saying: "In fact, t Mistress should have bee the Decoy Mistress. The a very good joke." No, it isn't.

Anatole Broyard is a critic for The New York T

Solution to Previous Puzzle

O	V	E	R	A	W	E			J	U	K	E		
P	A	R	A	P	E	T		H	I	S	E	Y	E	
I	M	A	G	I	N	A	T	I	V	E	N	E	S	S
A	P	S	E	S		L	O	G	E	S		S	P	A
T	I	E	D		G	O	T	H	S		S	O	I	R
E	R	R		S	E	N	A	T		A	I	R	E	D
D	E	S	P	O	T		L	E	A	R	N	E	R	S
			A	D	M	I	R	A	B	L	E			
S	E	T	P	I	E	C	E		B	E	W	A	R	E
I	L	I	A	C		A	C	R	E	S		M	I	X
R	I	M	S		B	R	A	E	S		P	U	P	A
O	T	B		C	O	I	L	S		S	A	L	O	L
P	E	R	S	O	N	A	L	I	T	Y	T	E	S	T
	S	E	A	M	E	N		N	A	N	E	T	T	E
		S	P	A	R			S	P	E	N	S	E	R

BRIDGE — By Alan Tru

After his one-spade opening, South had an awkward rebid when his partner responded two clubs in the diagramed deal. His distribution suggested no-trump, but the weakness in diamonds was a handicap. He contented himself with two spades, somewhat overstating the power of his suit, and this ended the bidding.

West led the heart queen, and the ace won in dummy. The declarer cashed his ace and king of clubs, and followed with the heart king and his remaining heart. West chose to discard a diamond and dummy ruffed. The spade jack was led, and covered around the table. West shifted to diamonds, and East took the ace and king in that order, indicating a doubleton. The position was now this:

	NORTH ♠ — ♡ — ◇ QJ ♣ Q108	
WEST ♠ 85 ♡ — ◇ 9 ♣ J9		EAST ♠ 102 ♡ 976 ◇ — ♣ —
	SOUTH ♠ 9763 ♡ — ◇ 8 ♣ —	

South's chances were distinctly poor when East led a heart at this point, but luckily for him West made two consecutive errors. South ruffed with the spade nine, and West made his error by throwing a diamo then made his second st playing low when South l spade six.

East won with the te played a heart. South and West overruffed, bu was the end. South had t three tricks. If West h tained his diamond, he coul given his partner a diamon at this point.

Once West had thrown h mond, he could still have de the contract by taking the eight when South led t Then East would ruff a clu with the spade ten and heart to promote the five setting trick.

	NORTH ♠ J4 ♡ A10 ◇ QJ104 ♣ Q10843	
WEST ♠ A85 ♡ QJ ◇ 9762 ♣ J952		EAST ♠ Q102 ♡ 9764 ◇ AK ♣ 76
	SOUTH (D) ♠ K9763 ♡ K85 ◇ 853 ♣ AK	

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	E
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♣	P
2 ♠	Pass	Pass	P

West led the heart quee

هكذا من الأصل

ısic and Fashion Highlight pening of Winter Olympics

E BLACK
ted from
Herald Tribune

ERBY FILE

By Bernard Kirsch

UCK, Austria, Feb. 4 — a ceremony which music than words, the of Austria opened the ter Olympic Games

irchschlaeger's one sen- ing speech followed the Mozart and preceded uckner and the bounce- of Tyrolean tuba ttfitted with knickers red caps.

he first Olympic open- ny since 1952 without undage leading the e late IOC president replaced by Irishman nin, who faked taking the local schnapps to him during the ceremony.

its, however, probably have loosened his lanin is a man of He did not speak hopes or of Olympic ich characterized the engthy speeches of his Instead, he simply invited Kirchschlaeger to open the games.

The 1,036 athletes paraded to center stage at the Berg Isel ski-jump Stadium for today's words and music where they were watched and applauded by 60,000 persons.

Many in the crowd had traveled the half hour from the Italian border or the hour and a half from Munich. U.S. exchange students from Notre Dame University cheered the American athletes, and almost everybody applauded the 100 pigeons set free as the message was announced: "Olympic flame arrived Innsbruck Berg Isel Stadium on 4.2.1976, 3 p.m."

The crowd cheered soaring balloons and the lighting of two Olympic torches, one a leftover from 1964 when the games also were held here.

For many, the entertainment began with the fashion parade of the winter athletes from 36 nations. The Americans celebrated the "simple games" with simple red jackets, white scarves and white stocking caps, an outfit which some of the U.S. women did not consider as stylish—compared to the Soviet team, which was outfitted in sable coats and fur hats. The small Chilean delegation bravely wore white sport coats. And somebody commented: "I guess they'll miss the competition because they're going to catch cold today."

The Andorrans sported long black coats and red turbans. The Argentines dressed as gauchos. The French were conservative in brown. Canadians were striking in black with white hats and scarves. The Swedes arrived ready to play—in bright gold warmup suits.

Following custom, Greece, as birthplace of the Olympics, led the march with its seven-member delegation, followed by the other countries in alphabetical order. Austria, as host country, was last. Lebanon has a representative here, but she did not march.

Definitely in style, however, were torch-lighter Christl Haas, who won the women's downhill for Austria in 1964, and Austrian luge gold-medalist of 1964 Josef Feistmantl, who ran up the couple of hundred steps leading to the torch. His brand of running shoes were easily identifiable by their mark of three stripes. Had Brundage been on the scene, it might have caused a scandal.

But Olympic times have changed, with payments to "amateurs" an accepted part of the games. The only rumbling heard during the last 10 days has been over security measures, which were fully in force on the mountains today.

As much as possible, guards checked the belongings of the 60,000.

The checks probably will be more lenient tomorrow, when the athletes take over, and action becomes louder than words or music.

Political persuasions reared up today as correspondents of Radio Free Europe, the Munich-based U.S. radio station, were ordered by the games' organizers to hand back their accreditation cards following a protest by East European countries, an RFE spokesman said in Munich.

The spokesman said the correspondents, about a dozen, said they were given until Saturday to hand back their accreditation cards.

Today's Events

- Single-seat luge, second run, men and women.
- Men's 30-kilometer cross-country skiing.
- Women's 1,500-meter speed skating.
- Men's Alpine downhill.
- Ice hockey, six games in Group B.
- Figure skating, ice dancing, original patterns.
- Figure skating, pairs, short program.

Innsbruck Notes

rian Downhiller Injured; er Ski' Is Unlikely Starter

Wire Dispatches

UCK, Austria, Feb. 4 — Grissman, the Austrian e skier, crashed during ractice for tomorrow's ownhill and was forced w from the race.

n, 24, hurtled off the fel run as he tried to left-hand bend known uenschlag (bull's kick), racers are moving at 100 kph (60 mph).

rface had melted very here and Grissman's throwing him head Austrian trainer Toni i.

y ripped ligaments on of his right knee. The team doctor said that would be out of com- r two or three months.

* * *

hérèse Nadig of Switz- ho won the women's Olympic downhill and grand slalom titles four years ago, badly wrenched a shoulder in training here today.

Nadig, 21, caught her right arm on a pole in slalom training at nearby Axamer Lizum. An X-ray showed only muscle damage.

She attended the opening ceremony with her arm in a sling and said she would miss downhill training tomorrow. "I will then see how things go on Friday," she said. The women's downhill is scheduled for Sunday.

* * *

Switzerland's Philippe Roux clocked the fastest time in the last trial run today for the men's downhill race.

Roux, a 23-year-old veteran from Verbier, chopped more than 3 1/2 seconds off the official track record held by Austrian Franz Klammer, who had the second-fastest time.

Virtually none of the top skiers, including Klammer, used the new "super ski," which was unveiled here yesterday. It has a hole in its tip and purportedly is faster because it has aerodynamic properties.

Only Carl Anderson of the United States used them today, and he said he was not sure if he would use them in the race.

* * *

Austrian police arrested a man today who tried to disrupt the opening ceremonies by dropping leaflets over the Berg Isel Hill, officials said.

They identified the man as Robert Drechsler, 52, who had planned to fly over the Olympic site in a twin-engined plane and drop 10,000 leaflets demanding *Independence for the South Tyrol* region, annexed by Italy after World War II.

Police said that Drechsler was arrested following a tip from police sources.

Increased security and routine checks in connection with the Olympic Games has led to the arrest of about 50 persons sought by police for various offenses, police officials said.

* * *

Thomas Magnusson, 25, the 1974 world champion in the 30-kilometer cross-country ski race at Falun, Sweden, had to return to Sweden today where his father, Goete Magnusson, was killed in a car crash this morning.

Magnusson received the message less than 24 hours before he was to start as one of the favorites in tomorrow's 30-kilometer race in Seefeld.

lendar Hit Too Erotic Olympics

REAL, Feb. 4 (AP). — pin-up calendar with mpic symbol is a big em, according to a l boutique owner, who y is pleased about it. Olympics Organizing ee (COJO) is not. says it did not au- se of the official logo amboo scroll calendar y a woodscroll com- Taiwan.

thing that is the least c, we turn down," said d Bellisle, a member of luating committee for OJO revenue depart- said that Mandarin afts, the boutique sell- calendars, would re- letter from a COJO requesting that all- s carrying the Mont- mpic logo be removed e shelves.

roprietor of the Man- Handicrafts says that tomers are crazy for of the calendar with ntily-clad woman and JO logo.



Associated Press.

BANNER DAY—Sapporo Mayor M. Itagaki (left) passes Olympic flag to Innsbruck Mayor Alois Lugger (right), with assistance of IOC President Lord Killanin, yesterday.

Winter Olympic Results

ICE DANCING
Compulsory Figures

1. Pakhomova-Gorshkov, Soviet Union, 10.0, 49.82.
2. O'Connor-Millns, U.S., 24.0, 39.86.
3. Moiseeva-Minenkov, Soviet Union, 24.5, 39.48.
4. Lisichuk-Karponosov, Soviet Union, 36.5, 38.76.
5. Regoczy-Sallay, Hungary, 54.5, 37.44.
6. Green-Watts, Britain, 55.0, 37.04.
7. Thompson-Maxwell, Britain, 62.0 36.60.
8. Ciccia-Ceserani, Italy, 69.5, 36.16.
9. Weyna - Urban - Bojanczyk, Poland, 93.0, 34.84.
10. Berezowski-Porter, Canada, 83.5, 5.04.

Basketball Hall of Fame Inducts 4

Sharman, Gola Are Selected

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 4 (UPI).—Bill Sharman and Tom Gola, two stars from the National Basketball Association's set-shot era, have been elected to the Hall of Fame.

Also selected were Harry Litwack, Temple's coach for 20 years, and Notre Dame athletic director Edward (Moose) Krause, the top scorer for the Irish in the 1930s, the hall's honors committee announced yesterday.

Sharman, a member of the NBA's silver anniversary team and now coach of the Los Angeles Lakers, was a two-time All-America at the University of Southern California.

Relying on a two-handed set shot as a player with the Boston Celtics, Sharman had a .426 shooting percentage in an era when .400 was considered good. Over 11 seasons, he averaged 17.8 points per game and an amazing .883 from the foul line.

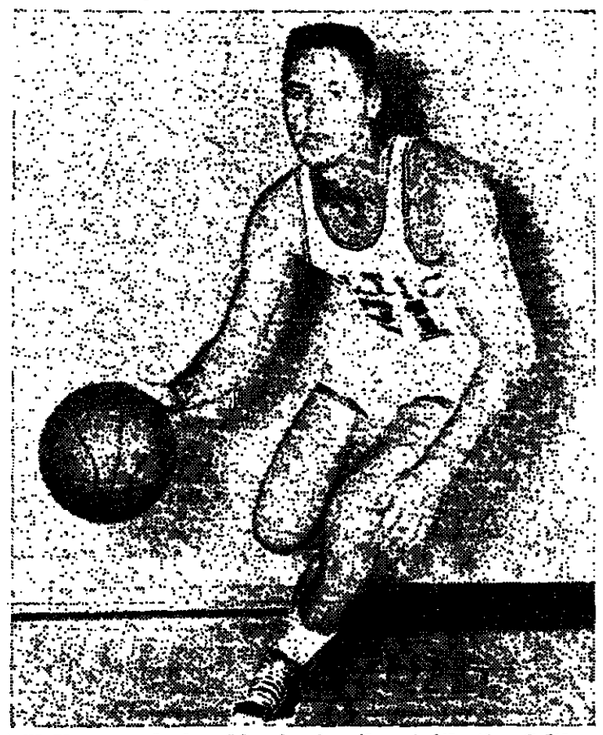
Gola was a standout in high school and college in the Philadelphia area, where he still resides. He scored 2,222 points at Philadelphia's Lasalle High School, then played college ball at Lasalle, where he was named an All-America four times.

Litwack, who won 373 games, mostly with Philadelphia-area players, guided the Owls to postseason play 13 times. In 1956 and 1958, the Owls finished third in the NCAA tournament and in 1969 they won the National Invitation Tournament.

Krause, elected on the recommendation of the hall's Old Timers' Committee, won seven letters at Notre Dame from 1932-34—three each in basketball and football and one in track.

He was basketball's first truly mobile big man. The burly center also set the Irish scoring standard with 547 points in three varsity seasons.

The four designees will be inducted April 26. A group of 98 former players, coaches and contributors comprise the hall's membership.



Bill Sharman during his starring days with the Celtics.

Russian Sets Jump Mark

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Soviet jumper Viktor Saneyev set the world's best indoor performance yesterday in the triple jump at 56.30 feet, the Tass news agency said. The old mark was 56.14 feet.

McAdoo Paces NBA East All-Star Victory

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4 (UPI).—League-leading scorer Bob McAdoo put on a display of his run-and-gun style with 22 points, but Dave Bing poured in all 16 of his points in the second half to win the most-valuable-player award and lead the more-experienced East squad to a 133-109 triumph over the West in last night's NBA All-Star Game.

The victory was the 17th for the East in the 26-game history of the classic and was earned despite very loose defense and poor shooting by both teams.

A hot hand by the Washington Bullets' Bing in the third quarter, when he scored 10 points, gave the East its biggest lead of the game to that point, 76-69, as it reeled off an 8-2 streak in two minutes.

The East carried an 83-80 lead into the final period and built it to 105-94 with 5:38 left in the game on the shooting of Buffalo's McAdoo and Bing, who combined for 18 ponts in the fourth quarter.

The teams exchanged the lead often before the East finally took control midway through the third period.

Rick Barry of Golden State made a steal and three-point play to cap an 11-2 burst at the end of the second quarter that put the West ahead, 50-45, after the East had led most of the first half. Any doubt of the players' desire was dispelled on the play as Barry knocked the ball loose from McAdoo, took a long feed from Nate Archibald and was then floored by McAdoo on the breakaway layup.

Barry scored 11 points in the first half, seven in the second quarter, while McAdoo notched 12 points on six of eight field-goal shooting attempts.

NBA Rejects Merger

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4 (UPI).—The National Basketball Association board of governors declared its unanimous opposition yesterday to a merger of the league with the struggling American Basketball Association or any other league.

The ABA teams earlier this season had petitioned to gain admittance to the NBA. The ABA still has pending against the NBA a $3-million anti-trust suit, which is scheduled for trial this summer. The ABA originally sought $100 million in damages, but that amount was reduced by the court.

Mike Burke, president of the New York Knicks, said of the decision against the merger, "Our judgment was that the continued economic fight with the ABA was not as important as taking care of ourselves and our internal problems."

Baseball Rule Is Upheld Concerning Free Agent

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 4 (UPI).—A federal judge today upheld an arbitrator's ruling that pitchers Andy Messersmith and Dave McNally were free agents, a decision ending the indefinite control by major league baseball club owners over players' contracts.

Arbitrator Peter Seitz had ruled that Messersmith of the Los Angeles Dodgers and McNally of the Montreal Expos were free agents after they played the last season without signing contracts. The Kansas City Royals, later joined by major league baseball's 23 other clubs, filed suit Oct. 28, asking the federal court to vacate the arbitrator's decision.

District Judge John Oliver ruled that any doubts expressed about the validity of Seitz's award should be resolved in his favor because "this court cannot review the merits of substantive disputes that were submitted to the arbitration panel."

Oliver said that the only way he could overturn the arbitrator's award was if Seitz had failed to follow the collective-bargaining agreement between the owners and the Major League Baseball Players Association.

Oliver ordered the Players Association to prepare what it felt was an appropriate final judgment enforcing the arbitration award and to submit it to the club owners' lawyers for their approval. He said that if there was any disagreement a hearing would be held to work out the final matters.

Oliver said he was sure his ruling would be appealed because its final disposition will have a bearing on contract talks between the owners and the Players Association, whose working agreement expired Dec. 31. There has been a threat of an owners' lockout during spring training if a new agreement is not reached.

The owners had told Oliver his upholding of Seitz's ruling could lead to the destruction of baseball. They said it would result in baseball players "revolving from team to team."

Oliver, in prehearing statements, told the owners he was not concerned about their fears.

"I suspect you are using the term 'revolve' with a 19th-century definition, referring to players revolving from team to team, not the 20th-century reference of teams revolving from city to city," Oliver said.

He also said that Congress did not enact legislation making the federal courts "the protectors of the national pastime."

Giants' Sale Stalled

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4 (UPI).—The city of San Francisco won a major, but perhaps temporary, victory yesterday when a Superior Court judge took under submission for "two to three weeks" a temporary injunction request that would keep the National League baseball Giants from being sold to a group from Toronto.

Judge John Benson's decision, not quite what city attorney Thomas O'Connor originally sought, gives San Francisco additional time to determine whether an $11-million offer from former sports entrepreneur Robert Short is viable.

Short, who once owned the Lakers of the National Basketball Association and the baseball Washington-Texas franchise, said he would keep the Giants in San Francisco and out of the clutches of the Canadian group, which purchased the team last month for $13.25 million.

Depth Shown By N.C. State In Basketball

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (UPI).—North Carolina State, the 10th-ranked team in the nation, is considered an unlikely participant in the NCAA playoffs. But Wolfpack coach Norm Sloan, whose team is not expected to beat either North Carolina or Maryland for one of the two Atlantic Coast Conference berths in the championship tourney, had a word of warning last night for those overlooking his team.

Following the Wolfpack's 97-69 victory over Clemson, Sloan said, "Maybe we're better than some of you folks think."

With Kenny Carr capable of some exceptional nights, the Wolfpack are a threat to any team. "We can be a tremendous team," Sloan said.

Carr, a 6-foot-7 sophomore, scored 38 points in leading the Wolfpack past the Tigers.

"He is a strong and extremely good player," Clemson coach Bill Foster said of Carr. "He is a real athlete."

In the Southwest Conference race, Texas A&M maintained its slim lead with an 85-69 victory over Texas, while Texas Tech and SMU remained in close pursuit. Freshman Karl Godine scored 24 points and senior Sonny Parker added 21 to lead the Aggies to their eighth victory in nine conference games.

Texas Tech remained a half-game behind the Aggies at 8-2 with an 86-78 triumph over Arkansas. The Raiders, playing without two regulars hospitalized with the flu, were led by Mike Russell's 23 points.

SMU improved its conference record to 8-3 with a 108-71 romp over Rice, winless in the SWC. Ira Terrell led the Mustangs with 23 points.

TCU edged Baylor, 65-63, in the other conference game.

In other games, Providence defeated Brown, 81-59, and Oklahoma State beat Phillips, 65-64.

Tuesday's Results

EAST
Canisius 102, Siena 94.
Colgate 52, Rochester 51.
Ithaca 59, Hobart 57.
Providence 81, Brown 59.

SOUTH
N.C. St. 97, Clemson 89.
West Va 67, St. Francis (Pa.) 59.
Wm. and Mary 56, East Carolina 54.

MIDWEST
St. Xavier 86, Trinity (Ill.) 65.

SOUTHWEST
Oklahoma St. 65, Phillips 64.
SMU 108, Rice 71.
St. Mary's (Tex.) 74, SW Texas 66.
Texas Tech 86, Arkansas 78.
Texas Christian 65, Baylor 63.
Texas A&M 85, Texas 69.

Hockey, Basketball Results

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	34	13	.723	—
Buffalo	30	20	.600	5 1/2
Philadelphia	29	20	.592	6
New York	24	27	.471	13
Central Division				
Washington	28	21	.571	—
Cleveland	27	22	.551	1
Houston	23	23	.500	3 1/2
Atlanta	24	25	.490	4
New Orleans	22	24	.478	4 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Milwaukee	20	29	.408	—
Detroit	18	28	.391	1 1/2
Kansas City	18	31	.367	2
Chicago	14	34	.292	5 1/2
Pacific Division				
Golden State	36	13	.735	—
Los Angeles	25	25	.500	11
Seattle	22	26	.458	12 1/2
Portland	22	27	.449	13 1/2
Phoenix	19	27	.413	15

Tuesday's Game

East 133, West 109 (McAdoo 22, Bing 16, Cowens 16; Abdul-Jabbar 22, Barry 18).

NBA Scorers

	G	Fg	Ft	Pts	Avg
McAdoo, Buff.	46	559	310	1428	31.0
Abdul-Jabbar, L.A.	50	555	303	1413	28.3
Archibald, K.C.	49	442	322	1206	24.6
McGinnis, Phs.	47	398	302	1100	23.4
P. Brown, Sea.	47	461	154	1076	22.9
R. Smith, Buf.	50	434	228	1096	21.9
Barry, G.S.	48	432	164	1028	21.4
Monroe, N.Y.	47	402	178	982	20.9
Collins, Phs.	46	370	199	939	20.9
Murphy, Hou.	46	369	231	969	20.8
Drew, Atl.	46	338	283	959	20.8

ABA Results

Tuesday's Games

Kentucky 110, St. Louis 99 (Gilmore 31, Lucas 19; Boone 34, Malone 13).
San Antonio 118, Indiana 112 (Paultz 26, Kenan 24; Knight 46, Buse 19).

ABA Scorers

	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Erving, N.Y.	536	280	1385	29.5
Thompson, Den.	435	304	1176	28.1
Gilmore, Ky.	461	322	1244	25.4
Knight, Ind.	354	171	881	25.2
Boone, St. L.	420	188	1028	24.1
Silas, S.A.	368	339	1075	23.4
Barnes, St. L.	321	141	784	23.1
Gervin, S.A.	396	207	1001	23.8
Issel, Den	396	242	1034	23.5
Barden, Va.	329	188	850	21.3

WHA Scorers

	GF	G	A	Pts
Tardif, Que.	60	43	48	91
Nilsson, Wpg.	53	27	55	82
Hull, Wpg.	53	33	48	81
Bernier, Que.	47	24	51	75
Hedberg, Wpg.	54	37	36	73
Cloutier, Que.	49	39	29	68
Ftorek, Phd.	48	33	44	67
Houle, Que.	50	29	37	66
Bordeleau, Que.	47	23	43	66
Lacroix, S.D.	50	17	49	66

Light-Heavyweight Bid

ROME, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Italy's Domenico Spagnoli was the only promoter to file a bid to organize the European light-heavyweight title fight between champion Domenico Adinolfi of Italy and Norwegian challenger Harald Skog the European Boxing Union said today. He thus won the right to arrange the fight, which must be held no later than April 3.

Ali Protects His Name

SAN JUAN, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Muhammad Ali, a proud man, would not allow members of the press at his training camp here to wear badges on which his name was misspelled.

Mike Segarra, local press relations man for the Feb. 20 bout with Jean-Pierre Coopman, said that is why the press still doesn't have credentials for the training sessions at the El San Juan Hotel.

Credentials, he said, were ordered, but the badges misspelled Ali's first name with an "o".

Ali took one look at them and said, "No!"

e Winter Games—A Billion-Dollar Industrial Investment

By John Vinocur

BRUCK, Austria, Feb. 4 (AP).— the money Olympics, the games in one must pay to win, the games h the ski race times on the score- all look like dollar signs in the light,

than the summer Olympics, where winners can barely promote s or stopwatches, every victory in w means the sale of skis, bindings, goggles, parkas, charter flights, ods, ski books, ski resorts and even turies.

nner or a marathon man conceiv- uld come off the plains of Uganda opia and win a gold medal, but ssibility of a youth from a Vermont ainside doing it has almost been out of the realm of possibility. European downhill racers have a -dollar infrastructure behind them, comparison, with the investments Austrian, French, Italian, Swiss erman equipment and ski indus- the Americans, with a budget of 0, come to Innsbruck like the last happy dilettantes.

avo Thoeni, the Italian Olympic and World Cup champion, is es- d to make between $250,000 and 0 year. His family is now building e hotel-restaurant-ski complex in alian Alps. Steve Mahre, an 18- ld from White Pass, Wash., who is tically fighting Thoeni for a , says, "Man, I'm just happy to be equipment free."

all Thoeni's wealth, it is just shav- rom the billions of dollars—10 bil- stimated by a West German winter industry—spent yearly on skiing. otion pervading the games here— reinforced by a survey in the news magazine Der Spiegel that 52 per cent of equipment buyers are influenced by Olympic victories—is that second-best loses money.

"People only want to ski with a winner," said August Kastle, an Austrian ski manufacturer.

When Austria exports 1.9 million pairs of skis a year, the French-based Rossignol Co. about 1.4 million pair, and Head of the United States about 250,000, there is somebody who cares desperately about who wins.

In Austria, having winners is an obsession because the country has no other way to protect its image as a world ski center—exporting about $150 million a year in equipment and taking in about $760 million dollars from its ski resorts.

There is clear evidence that the Olympics create new markets. In 1972, Rossignol's value on the Paris Stock Exchange jumped about 60 per cent in a month after three victories at Sapporo, Japan. In 1974, Austrian suppliers broke into the Scandinavian cross-country ski market with plastic skis replacing the traditional wooden ones after successes at the world championships in Falun, Sweden.

Now the Norwegian ski industry, which exported 520,000 pair of cross-country skis to the United States in the last two years for a turnover of about $38 million a year, is described as fighting for its existence through the results at Seefeld, the village a half-hour from Innsbruck where the Nordic events will take place.

The same pattern works for goggles, boots and safety bindings. In each case, manufacturers bid into the pools supplying the national teams, furnishing equipment but also cash to offset the skiers' time lost from work. There is some crossing of national lines with Americans, Canadians and Swiss using a variety of equipment from different countries. But basically the suppliers stay at home, and the Italians and Austrians have pledged to use local equipment exclusively.

For example, in order to have a chance to advertise as the outfitter of the Olympic slalom champion, Willy Bogner, a clothing manufacturer, bid into the West German team equipment pool with $95,000, and Marker, the Austrian safety binding maker, chipped in $190,000.

How much each country spends in buying a winner is difficult to nail down with precision.

The estimate in France is that competitive Alpine skiing costs the country about $1.2 million a year. The Austrians officially admit to about $500,000 in ski-pool expenses during the last two years, but also acknowledge $10 million spent over the same period for research, material and services.

The Italian national pool gives $800,000 to the team. About $100,000 is added to this by the Italian Ski Federation, yet the Italian press says that the real cost is more on the order of $2 million. West Germany admits to a budget of around $500,000, a figure not taken with much seriousness.

The details of where the money goes can be dizzying. The French men's team, fallen from the glory days of Jean-Claude Killy, nonetheless has 81 equipment men for a squad of 13.

The French Ski Federation paid $60,000 for summer training in Chile and $150,000 in training money for the ski-jumping team, withheld from competition at the last minute because it didn't seem to measure up.

How much gets to the skiers is also vague, but the question—with the acceptance of payments for lost-work time—has lost much of its controversy. Austrian newspapers have said that Franz Klammer, the favorite in the downhill, gets about $22,000 per victory, a pay scale which would bring his earnings to at least $88,000 this season, after four victories in the World Cup.

Against the big European spending, the United States is in the position of being a sought-after export and tourist market, but not a threat in terms of laying out cash enough to win.

The U.S. Alpine team has a budget of roughly $400,000, coming from private contributions, the U.S. Ski Association and, to a marginal degree, the U.S. Olympic Committee.

"I figure I get about 50 per cent less buying power with the money I have than the Europeans," said Hank Tauber, the director of U.S. skiing. "I spend about $150,000 on plane tickets alone. It costs me $10,000 just to get my guys together. With what I get from the Olympic committee, I couldn't even run a training camp in Chile.

"While I'm paying those air fares, the Europeans are just shelling out gas money. They have endless technicians, trucks, trainers, jesters and friends. We have good relations with the manufacturers, but the fact is they don't do the little extras for us. We're relatively little guys in a very big business."

The business is likely to snowball further. The projection of the manufacturers is that the 35 million skiers in the world will be 75 million by the year 2000. They all will need skis, gloves and boots, and will buy a pair of something every five years.



Art Buchwald

'All I Want Is Respect'

WASHINGTON—UN Ambassador Pat Moynihan's resignation on Monday surprised everybody. No one even suspected he was unhappy. This is how it came about:

"Mr. Secretary, it's Ambassador Moynihan on the phone."



Buchwald

"Oh no, not again. All right, put him through."

"Henry, it's Pat."

"Hello, Pat, what's up?"

"Do you love me?"

"Of course I love you, Pat."

"Then why don't you say it? Why do I always have to ask if you love me?"

"I told you yesterday I loved you. Isn't that enough?"

"That was yesterday. Today is a new day."

"Pat, I'm terribly busy. What can I do for you?"

"Henry, I want to ask you a question. I know you love me, but do you respect me?"

"Yes, I respect you!"

"You know, Henry, respect is different from love. You can love somebody and not respect them. I can't do this job if you don't respect me."

"Pat, yesterday at my press conference I spent 15 minutes telling everyone what a fine job you were doing. Would I have done that if I didn't respect you?"

"Do you think the President respects me?"

"Yes, Pat. He told me at breakfast the other morning how much he respects you."

"Well, why doesn't he say so?"

"Ron Nessen said so at Tuesday's press briefing."

"That's not the same as the President saying it. I think if someone respects you he should say so himself, and not do it through his press secretary. I work long hours and it isn't much fun dealing with these Third World powers. All I ask is some support and affection."

"Pat, will you stop crying? Everyone in Washington respects you and loves you."

"You're just saying that to make me feel good. I know a lot of people in the State Department hate me."

"They don't hate you, Pat. They may disagree with you, but I haven't heard one person say 'I hate Pat Moynihan,' and I go out a lot."

"Well, I have information that there are certain people in State and at the White House who don't like me and I'm going to send you a cable telling you that unless they get off my back I'm going to quit. I want you to send it out to every embassy in the world."

"Pat, please don't send me a cable. It will wind up in The New York Times. If you have anything to say, just come down to Washington and tell us. We'll pay for the shuttle."

"I don't like to do things that way. I think when you have something on your chest you should send a cable. No one will appreciate me if I don't put it in writing."

"Good grief, Pat. How many ways do I have to say it? Everyone appreciates you. Did you get my flowers after your last Security Council veto?"

"Yes, I did. Thank you, Henry, they were very beautiful. But the President didn't send me any flowers."

"Someone must have slipped up at the White House. I'll check into it right away."

"All right, I won't send a cable today. But I can't promise what I'll do tomorrow. Henry, say it once more."

"Say what?"

"Say you can't live without me."

"I'm not ready to go that far."

"That does it," Moynihan says. "I resign."

U.S. Death Rate In 1974 Drops To All-Time Low

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP).—The death rate in the United States fell to an all-time low of 9.2 per 1,000 population in 1974, government statisticians reported yesterday.

The National Center for Health Statistics said the decline could be traced to a drop in deaths from heart disease, the nation's leading killer, and from motor vehicle accidents. Figures for 1975 have not been compiled.

The decline in the death rate came despite rises in fatalities caused by cancer, suicide and murder. When adjusted to give greater weight to the death of young persons than to the elderly, the mortality rate declined to 7.7 per 1,000 persons.

Using the adjusted figures, the 1974 death rate of males was 1.8 times higher than that of females and 1.4 times higher for racial minorities than for whites.

Finnish Drinking Off

HELSINKI, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Drinking declined in Finland last year for the first time in 17 years. The drop of almost 4 per cent followed sharp increases in prices of alcohol.

The Unvarnished Lindsays of Fun City

By Judy Bachrach

WASHINGTON (WP).—Past a certain point in time, a woman's good looks can be cast and set by determination, and then she is called handsome. Mary Lindsay, for instance, her blond hair framing an angular open face, is, at 48, a handsome woman. John Lindsay, handsome when he was mayor of New York City, poignant but glamorous when he ran futilely for president, has now, at 54, evolved into something else. His attitude, like his looks, seems to hover between self-assured and vulnerability.

"Did you actually read it?" Lindsay is referring to his novel called "The Edge." It is the saga of a young congressman beset by two crises: the perils facing a nation run by martial law and the revelation by the press that the married congressman is having an affair.

Everyone wants to know about the second part of the novel. You start writing about a congressman, and that's what's bound to happen. Lindsay shakes his head.

"I never had a lasting affair while I was married. Before I was married, sure. After—not anything lasting at all. It was so minor, so very minor—before I became a congressman."

And what about Mary Lindsay? "Her position is, if there are a lot, it's okay. But if there's only one, she'll kill her."

Insecurity

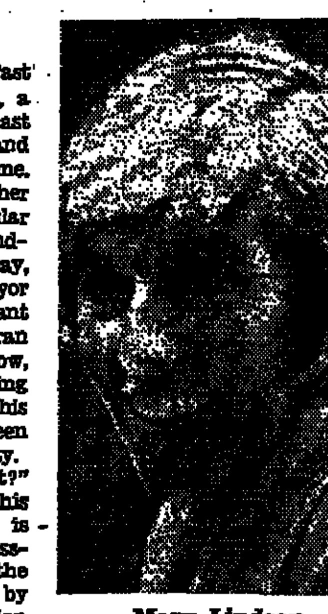
John Lindsay says he said what he wanted to say in this novel, that he's happy with it. But he's also somewhat insecure about it, wants to know if the reader was bored, wants to hear precisely what one thought.

It's very important to him now.

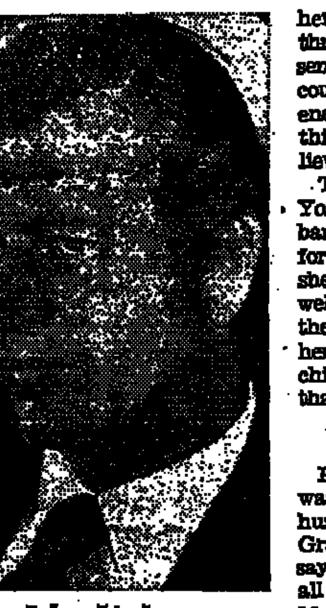
"I'm tagged as a politician," he says impatiently, "and I wrote a novel. I'm sick to death of writing esoteric articles in magazines. They last a month."

Two years ago, John Lindsay stepped down as mayor of New York, and did something seemingly incongruous. He flew with his wife and teen-aged son to the Grenadine Islands (later to Europe) and started a nine-month sabbatical. The first month he chartered a boat. He says he wanted to go "cold turkey," and perhaps he really did, but there are some things he evidently couldn't relinquish.

"I wanted to do something very dangerous. Something that would be totally under my control."



Mary Lindsay



John Lindsay

"And we were totally under his control," Mary Lindsay says. "Thirty-knot winds and 20-foot seas, we had to be under his control."

Out of Money

After a while they started running out of money, a circumstance that would propel most people homeward.

In Lindsay's case, it landed him in the movies (a medium to which some disaffected New Yorkers had long felt him more suited). The film was "Rosebud," and Lindsay says it wasn't very good, an opinion not confined to him.

"I turned Otto Preminger down three times. Finally I made him an offer he had to refuse. So, when we were in Greece, I get a cable: 'Your demand accepted. You're a thief. . . . Condition: never disclose amount. Your boss, regards, Otto.'"

Boss Otto apparently murdered him on the cutting room floor. In September, 1974, the Lindsays returned home.

So how does it feel to be home?

Lindsay is silent, but his wife speaks up.

"I guess I'll put it more honestly than John, even if it always backfires on him. I find it kind of sad. A lot of the good things that got started in his administration were allowed to deteriorate or disappear entirely."

Her answer to the next question is more heated. "The only reason I'm not happy (he left politics) is because everyone else is so stupid. Have you ever heard of a rimless zero? He's the only one with any brains worth a tinker's dam. The only one with any integrity."

Her husband starts chuckling. "Thank you, sweetheart. What am I supposed to do? Deny that?"

"No," she replies, "you're supposed to shut up. She asked me the question."

Well, what about those who feel Lindsay was responsible for the economic decline of Fun City?

Mary Lindsay looks up sharply from her omelette: "Bull."

About New York

"Let me comment," her husband interjects hastily. "My first year in office, it was a nightmare. But we cut, we slashed, we balanced the budget, restored the rainy-day fund. For eight years we did it through blood, sweat and tears. . . . Had the bankers ever sounded a warning about investor confidence we would have moved so fast to restore it. . . . The chief executive has his first year in office to make decisions. When we came back (from the sabbatical) to New York, for six months there were no decisions. . . . If they say I'm responsible, I'm gonna fight back. I'm fed up with that."

People, it is true, resent Lindsay for things even less substantive: for being better kept than the city he ran; for looking . . . well . . . better than the men who were his constituents.

Again he is silent.

"Can I answer that question?" asks Mary Lindsay. "I know what you mean. I once talked to this journalist who told me her boy friend as a male felt threatened by John. He represented something other males couldn't measure up to. Threatened his male gonads or something, and I just couldn't believe that."

The Mary Lindsay most New Yorkers knew when her husband was mayor was not known for talking like this. In fact she was not known awfully well, period. She says that's the way she wanted it, she had her own concerns, her four children to care for—and so that is the way she got it.

The Anecdotes

But it was Mary Lindsay who was up and about during her husband's midnight meetings at Gracie Mansion, and now she says, "I never really slept during all that time." And now it is Mary Lindsay who proffers the anecdotes.

"I remember one time we were invited to a party here in Washington—it was three-four years after we were married, and I never had so much fun. There were all these old girl friends of John's who had gotten married, and I watched him being bounced around by all those women. And thinking, 'You asses. You blew it. He's gonna go home with me, not you.'"

John Lindsay now works about 10 days a month for ABC's "Good Morning America." When he is not on TV, he's an international lawyer, and no, he says, he will not run for office. Not ever again. At the end of his mayoral days he said to a farewell party that he would spend the next 10 years of his life trying to invent a dog that didn't defecate. Now he says, "I don't want to go back on the stump: group to group, dinner to dinner. It's very important to me to be a private citizen again. People can't get out (of public life)—it's narcotic. Look at this town—do they go home? No, they stay here and become lobbyists."

Mary Lindsay doesn't say anything. She has been asked why she doesn't run herself, to which she replied simply, "I've been there."

She's heard all the speeches, all the addresses, all the words that give politicians what she calls "flannel mouth." Back when her husband was running for mayor the first time he confided to her that he thought he might not win.

"No," she replied, "the problem is you are gonna win. But I don't know whom I'm sicker of listening to—you or me."

PEOPLE: *Ingmar Bergman, Taxes And Hospitalization*

Director Ingmar Bergman, 57, was in a Stockholm hospital Wednesday, being treated for a "nervous condition." According to friends, he broke down Tuesday. Formal charges of tax evasion have now been brought against him. Last Friday police interrupted a rehearsal of Strindberg's "Death Dance" to take Bergman in for questioning. He was freed but his passport was taken from him (People, Feb. 2). The travel ban was lifted Wednesday after he was formally charged. In a letter to tax authorities Bergman declared that he was innocent of having set up a Swiss production company with the intent of channeling funds into it to evade taxes. "I have had plenty of chances to move abroad," he said. "But I have shown over the years that both politically and morally I found the paying of taxes a natural duty . . . what has happened is painful and degrading and hurts me seriously in my work."



Margaret Trudeau
. . . no roseb

* * *

Margaret Trudeau, 27, wife of Canada's Pierre Elliott Trudeau, used a hot-line radio show Tuesday to declare her independence from the role of a prime ministerial wife. Mrs. Trudeau phoned in to defend herself against charges that she had "disgraced Canada" by her behavior during a recent 11-day tour of Latin America with her husband. Newspaper reports had criticized her for, among other things, wearing blue jeans and a Liberal party campaign T-shirt to a rural rally and singing a "song of love" which she composed herself to the wife of the Venezuelan President as a tribute to her work with underprivileged children. Tuesday, on the radio, she said, "I am not going to be locked away again as I have been in the past and told I am not allowed to do anything because I have no rights. Is it worth it to try so hard to live and work and not be a rose on my husband's lap?" She went on to say, "If you rely completely on protocol . . . you can become a robot. You don't have to be a human being, you don't have to be kind, you don't have to be spontaneous, you don't have to be warm." Mrs. Trudeau talked for 30 minutes. She said that she telephoned because previous callers had made her cry.

* * *

A half century ago, Adela Rogers St. Johns was William Randolph Hearst's star reporter. Now at 82 she has another Hearst assignment: covering the trial of Hearst's granddaughter Patty for the Hearst papers. "The Hearsts were like my own family," she said in San Francisco Monday, "and I think they would like to have a story that would show [...] family interests." As for Pat[...] grandfather, Mrs. St. Johns s[...] that "he'd want me to cove[...] just as though her name w[...] not Hearst." She was shoc[...] that jury selection went on beh[...] closed doors—in her day (she c[...] ered the Lindbergh kidnap trial [...] Bruno Richard Hauptmann in [...] 1930s) she "would have m[...] scenes, screamed and holle[...] and got the governor and [...] President and God knows w[...] else."

The daughter of a famous cri[...] inal trial lawyer, Earl Rogers, [...] said that she thinks the Hea[...] family may have made a tacti[...] error in hiring superstar attor[...] Lee Bailey of Boston. "My fat[...] was in his day considered [...] greatest lawyer in the countr[...] she said, "and he believed th[...] you shouldn't go out of yo[...] hometown for a lawyer . . . I[...] were a San Francisco juror, [...] would be prejudiced against [...] Bailey before he starts mak[...] the major mistakes that [...] makes . . ."

* * *

Henry Kissinger exchang[...] quips with Frank Sinatra and Y[...] zhak Rabin and sang with Dia[...] Ross at Hollywood's gala Tuesd[...] night for the visiting Israeli Pri[...] Minister. Sinatra, as the emc[...] introduced Kissinger. "I do[...] know how to follow such tale[...] said the secretary of state, "es[...] cially before an audience wh[...] is trying to get my accent straig[...] —which, of course, is a Harva[...] accent." A few movie indust[...] leaders picked up the tab for t[...] party, a by-invitation-only tri[...] ute minus donations. Others [...] the crowd: John Wayne, t[...] Danny Kayes, the James Stewar[...] the Charlton Hestons—more c[...] lebrities in fact than usually tu[...] up on Oscar night.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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